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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy, 18. (61-50). Wednesday, fine. LONDON: cool, rain. Temp. 15-9 (59-49). Wednesday, rain. CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 22-17 (81-63). RK: Tuesday, sunny. Temp. 31-19 (88-67).

IONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1 50
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£8
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D.

9,121 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1976 Established 1887

Sociologists Say Yes

...pain — Is It Ready, ...ow, for Democracy?

By Stanley Meisler

MADRID, Sept. 13.—For years, the image of Spain remained ...ame: A rural, rigid, Catholic society in which both the ...tor and the people believed in authority.

Now, a group of Spanish sociologists has completed a study ...ore than 1,400 pages that documents how Spain changed ...g the last 15 years of the ...ar rule of Francisco Fran... By the time Franco died ... November, Spain, accord... ...o the study, had become ...rban, industrializing soci... ...n which men were finding ...r jobs than their fathers ...and in which some Catho... ...specially among the young ...among the priests, were ...ioning the old beliefs.

...ese changes, according to ...study, were encouraging ...ards toward more liberal ...al attitudes.

...e implication is that ...ain is ready to become a ...ratic society with repre... ...ve government like its ...bors in Western Europe. ...the goal professed by ...an Carlos and Premier ...Suarez, although they ...ing difficulty carrying



AP.

Gen. Francisco Franco

Ungovernable People

...an epilogue to the report, ...logist Enrique Martin ...s concludes, "We have a ...ngovernable people who want to ...ell governed. It is, thus, ...time to test whether the ...ers are the equal of their ...ple."

...e study was made by a ...ate organization called the ...ndation for the Develop... ...t of Social Studies and Applied Sociology, better known in Spain by its acronym, Foessa. Much of the analysis is based on the intensive questioning of 4,347 Spaniards selected as a sample.

The interviewing began at the end of 1973 and was supplemented by later polls and studies.

The most spectacular change documented by the report is the movement from the

(Continued on Page 2, Col 4)

Syria Said To Deliver Deadline On Peace

BEIRUT, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Syria is reported to have warned that unless progress is made soon to end the Lebanese civil war peacefully, it will "exercise its military option" here.

The Syrians were reported to have informed the Palestinians that there must be progress for a political settlement before Sept. 23, when President-elect Elias Sarkis will take over power from President Suleiman Franjieh.

According to sources close to the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the warning was made at a long meeting Saturday night between Air Vice-Marshal Naji Jamil, the Syrian deputy defense minister and air force commander, and Abu Iyad, the second in command in the guerrilla movement.

The two met behind closed doors at a villa in the Lebanese mountain resort of Sofar, about 13 miles east of here, where an advanced party of Syrian troops is entrenched with a number of Soviet-made heavy tanks.

This was the highest level Syrian-Palestinian meeting since the Syrian forces entered Lebanon at the beginning of June.

July Agreement

Nothing has been disclosed officially about the outcome of the talks, which were believed to have revolved mainly about the implementation of an agreement which the two sides concluded in Damascus July 29 for getting the 17-month-old Lebanese crisis on the road to a solution. Disagreement on the composition of a truce commission held up the application of the accord.

Press quarters said more contacts were planned and that, if successful, Yassir Arafat, the chairman of the PLO, will travel to Damascus for his first conference with President Hafez al-Assad since April.

The sources close to the PLO said that the Arab states have also been told of Syria's intentions and that the intensive talks currently going on in Damascus are aimed at heading off an all-out military confrontation in Lebanon.

Arab diplomats who have been in contact with Lebanese politicians who visited Damascus recently said the Syrian general military command has already laid down plans for action by the 30,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon, should this become necessary.

General Advance

The plans are top secret, the diplomats said, but reported that the troops, if ordered, will advance from the north, the east and the south, and that this time they will enter both Christian-held and Moslem-controlled territory.

In developments today, only hours after a new truce in Beirut was announced, a rightist radio station reported a fierce battle was raging in the museum area of Beirut.

Voice of Lebanon, the station

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



United Press International.

ULSTER VIOLENCE—Two burned out buses block Belfast's Shankhill Road after Members of Protestant Ulster Defense Association hijacked and burned them.

Belfast Disrupted After Group Vowed 'Week of Chaos'

BELFAST, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Belfast was hit by a wave of disruptive attacks today in what police said they feared was the start of a threatened "week of chaos."

At least 15 vehicles were hijacked and set afire. Many were public buses.

Many rail services were disrupted by hoax bomb calls. Most highways leading into Belfast were blocked temporarily by stolen cars or closed to check other bomb hoax calls.

A Protestant extremist organization, the Ulster Defense Association, threatened during the weekend to retaliate with "a week of chaos" against what it alleged was police brutality toward UDA prisoners late last week.

The charges arose from a riot at the Maze Prison, 15 miles south of Belfast, when 20 prisoners and 6 prison guards were hospitalized.

Mason Arrives in Ulster

BELFAST, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Roy Mason, Britain's new administrator for Northern Ireland, arrived here today and pledged that there would be no let-up in efforts to bring guerrillas to justice. He added: "The army will, of course, remain here as long as necessary."

150,000 Blacks Launch Walkout In Johannesburg

By David B. Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 13 (WP).—More than 150,000 black workers began a three-day strike here, South Africa's main financial and industrial center, today. It was the second time in the last three weeks that they have responded to a student call for a boycott to protest government racial policies.

Initial reports said that the strike was 75 to 80-per-cent effective among the 250,000 daily commuters from the sprawling black township of Soweto, eight miles south of here. In addition, blacks living in the northern township of Alexandria were reported to be respecting the strike appeal for the first time as were some colored workers.

But the strike failed to catch on in the administrative capital of Pretoria, where students had also issued pamphlets during the weekend calling for a walkout. There was no sign of its spreading to any of South Africa's other major industrial centers.

Dash Government Hopes

Still, the effect of the strike here was to dash government hopes and predictions that the unrest sweeping the black and colored urban townships since mid-June was abating under stiff police measures and the opening of talks to discuss specific local grievances.

So far, more than 330 Africans and colored have died in the worst racial disturbances in the recent history of the South African republic, whose apartheid system is now undergoing its most severe test.

Meanwhile, more incidents of civilians shooting blacks menacing their property were reported in Cape Town, where a total of seven Africans and coloreds died during the weekend.

Last week, Minister of Justice James Kruger called upon whites to defend their own homes and businesses when they came under attack from rioting blacks or coloreds. It appears that this is now beginning to happen.

Today, Cape Town was reported relatively quiet after a long week of serious rioting and unrest in towns and cities throughout the Cape Province that resulted in at least 37 deaths. For the first time, colored students invaded white residential areas as well as the inner white business center of Cape Town.

Scattered Incidents

There were also scattered incidents of stone throwing, the burning of school buildings and clashes between youths and police in the colored townships around Cape Town today, but the level of violence appeared to be subsiding from that of last week.

Here in Johannesburg, police today opened fire at several points on demonstrators in Soweto and Alexandria. There were no immediate reports of casualties but police were said to be carrying out a major clean-up operation in Alexandria.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce estimated the rate of absenteeism was running at between 75 and 80 per cent or about the same as the strike here last month.

U.S.-Rightists Are Assailed By Yugoslavs

Tanjug Asserts U.S. Tolerates Terrorists

By Michael Getler

BELGRADE, Sept. 13 (WP).—The Yugoslav government, apparently angered by the publicity given to the anti-Tito extremists who hijacked a jet during the weekend, has indirectly issued a sharp blast at what it calls "very powerful and influential reactionary U.S. circles" that oppose friendly relations with Yugoslavia.

The attack was made in an editorial by the diplomatic correspondent of the official Tanjug news agency, which normally reflects Foreign Ministry positions.

The article appears to represent a further deterioration in official U.S.-Yugoslav relations that have been worsening for the last few months.

• 5 hijackers are arraigned in New York. Page 2.

[Reuters reported that a Yugoslav suggestion that the United States in any way supported the hijackers was called "unsubstantiated and totally without foundation" by a U.S. Embassy spokesman. In Washington, the Associated Press said, the State Department said the Yugoslav government has "no grounds for complaint" about the way Washington responded to the hijacking.]

The language in the editorial, especially the references to alleged "reactionary circles," struck observers here as closely resembling the wording of a highly unusual personal criticism made here publicly late in July by President Tito against the U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, Laurence Silberman.

Allegation of Spying

Marshal Tito's attack followed Mr. Silberman's successful efforts to gain release of a Yugoslav-born U.S. citizen—Lazlo Toth—who had been jailed on an allegation of spying.

The Tanjug editorial warned that "wrong are all those in the United States who think U.S.-Yugoslav relations can be maintained normally while, at the same time, the United States tolerates anti-Yugoslav terrorist acts."

Although the White House has already said that the hijackers will be brought to justice, this did not seem to satisfy the government here.

The editorial said the hijacking was just one in a "carefully planned series of acts" designed to cause the friendly course of relations adopted by the Ford administration "to be reconsidered."

Such efforts were also in evidence, Tanjug claimed, on the eve of the recent summit conference of nonaligned nations in Colombo. It was just before that meeting that Marshal Tito assailed Mr. Silberman.

Tanjug also characterized "the immense coverage in the information media" of this hijacking incident as also part of the plot aimed at jeopardizing Yugoslav prestige. Four U.S. newspapers were forced, as part of the hijackers' demands, to print lengthy texts of Croatian attacks on Marshal Tito and his policies.

Says Nixon Campaign Gift Was Asked

Grumman Ex-Aide Cites Payoff Bid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—A former official of Grumman Corp. testified today that a White House aide in 1972 told him that a $1-million contribution to President Richard Nixon's campaign "would help" Grumman obtain government support for the sale of planes to Japan.

He also said he knew of no such contribution having been made.

Thomas Cheatham, former president of Grumman International, told the Senate subcommittee on multinational corporations that the issue was raised in April, 1972, by Richard Allen, then deputy assistant to the president for international sales and development.

Mr. Cheatham said he met with Mr. Allen to urge that Mr. Nixon raise the matter of Grumman aircraft sales during talks scheduled later that year between Mr. Nixon and Kakuei Tanaka, then then the premier of Japan.

Mr. Cheatham said Grumman hoped to sell E2-C planes to Japan. The plane carries electronic equipment and is used in early-warning air defense systems.

Mr. Cheatham said Mr. Allen pointed out "that giving assistance to the sale to Japan would be a difficult thing . . . and people for whom the White House made an effort for should be grateful."

When he asked what Mr. Allen meant, Mr. Cheatham said, the presidential aide replied, "I think the E-2 is worth about a million dollars."

Mr. Cheatham said Mr. Allen explained that the money would be a contribution to Mr. Nixon's 1972 campaign.

Semantic Question

Asked if he would describe the conversation as a "shakedown," Mr. Cheatham replied, "We have various words here in Washington . . . something like that."

Mr. Cheatham said he arranged a luncheon between Mr. Allen and higher-ranking Grumman officials but did not attend the luncheon and knew of no contribution ever being made to the Nixon campaign.

Two other Grumman officials, Joseph Gavin jr., president of Grumman Corp., and Peter Oram, president of Grumman International, said Mr. Cheatham's testimony was the first they ever heard of the alleged incident.

Both men said they would have had no reason to know of such an incident because of their positions in the company at that time.

In Bethpage, N.Y., Grumman chairman John Bierwith said the aircraft company "never contributed to Mr. Nixon's campaign or to any other political campaign at any time."

He added: "E. Clinton Towl, who was then Grumman's chairman, did speak with Richard Allen of Nixon's staff at a meeting arranged by Dr. Cheatham. However, no discussion of political contributions took place."

Mr. Gavin acknowledged that in the course of trying to sell F-14s to Iran, Grumman had paid $6 million in commissions but denied the money represented bribes or payoffs.

"We obtained receipts from both companies certifying that those services did not violate any laws, rules, orders or regulations of the government of Iran," he said.

U.S. Weighs Telling Of Foreign Bribery

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (IHT).—The U.S. government is considering whether to disclose publicly the names of foreign firms that bribe officials to win contracts over U.S. corporations, the Securities and Exchange Commission chairman said today.

Roderick Hills said this policy of disclosure, while not adopted by the Ford administration, was under consideration by some government agencies, in case other methods fail.

The SEC chairman told reporters the government may act within the next year against foreign corporate bribery. Disclosure of such questionable payments by U.S. firms has led to scandals in Japan, the Netherlands, Italy, West Germany and elsewhere and brought SEC and administration moves to curb bribery by U.S. companies.

The U.S. action may have put American firms at a disadvantage in world markets where foreign companies are not under such restraint, he suggested. Therefore, he said, he hoped "to prod" the administration to aid U.S. corporations.

"It is obvious that a very large amount of corporate bribery, of commercial bribery, goes on in the world," he said.

The SEC, he said, has the authority to explore the accounts of foreign firms that raise investment money in the United States. It is the government agency that regulates corporations that sell stock in this country.

But other U.S. agencies also have power to intervene in activities of foreign corporations. Such authority includes the power to terminate government buying from foreign firms that engage in unfair trading practices.

The first step after discovery of bribery, he said, would be a diplomatic protest to the national government of the offending firm.

"I don't see how a foreign government could ignore a protest from the State Department, the Defense Department or the Treasury Department," he said.

But if that was ineffective, the U.S. government would make a public protest and the experiences of Lockheed, in the wake of bribery disclosures, indicated the major impact such a public protest would have, he said. There might even be restrictions on imports in the United States of products from foreign firms that practice bribery, he suggested.

...ch for Organic Materials

...bot Arm of Viking-2 Jams, ...lting Test of Life on Mars

...ADENA, Calif., Sept. 13 ...Scientists attempted to... ...unjam a mechanical arm ...Viking-2 robot that was ...g an important experiment ... whether there is life on ...

...e biology experiments ... the lander were properly ...ming, meanwhile, apparent... ...ing received their regimen ...rtian soil, scientists said.

...the search for organic ma... ...carbon-based molecules ...in every living thing on ...stopped after Viking-2's ...ping arm developed prob... ...following its scratching of ...topia Plain's surface and ...ing a clump of soil to the ...laboratories yesterday.

Delivery Not Made

...arm was to have delivered ...mainder of the soil to an ...probe but the delivery was ...made.

...have what's called a 'no... ...said Jim Martin, manager ...Viking project. "We don't ...exactly what the problem ...

...no-go" is a built-in com... ...that halts the arm when ...ing out of the ordinary oc...

...lar difficulties developed ...Viking-1's sampler arm when ...t scratched the surface of ...lain of Chryse, 4,600 miles ... As it was pulling back to ...r its second soil sample, it ...ed. Scientists ordered the ...o extend itself again and it ... back properly.

...group of experts crowded ...d a working model of the ...r here at the Jet Propul... ...Laboratory, trying to re-cre... ...e situation of Viking-2 and ...nd a way to get the arm ...ng again.

Organic Materials

...ing-2's arm was to take ...cond reach today and pick ...a second sample, this one ...ned for the organic chemis... ...xperiment, using an instru...

...pan Typhoon ...orst in Decade

...KYO, Sept. 13 (WP).—The ...t typhoon to strike the Jap... ...e islands in a decade has left ...rsons dead, 43 missing, thou... ...s homeless and disrupted ...al life throughout the na... Forty-four of Japan's 47 ...pectures are affected.

...e torrential rains that caused ... of the damage through ...ls and landslides are con... ...ing as the Typhoon designat... ...s Fran churns north toward ...kaido, the only region so far ...imaged. In six days, some ...es in densely populated south western Japan have been ...ached with 60 inches of rain, ...e than the average rainfall ...a year in Tokyo.

...rop damage alone is put at ... million.

But Leave Clue Behind

Gunmen Get 3 Million Francs In Raid at Deauville Casino

From Wire Dispatches

DEAUVILLE, France, Sept. 13.—Four masked gunmen broke into the Deauville casino early today, held nearly 40 persons at gunpoint and made off with 3 million francs ($600,000). But they left a clue behind: the sound of their leader's voice.

The casino receptionist, Maurice Le Marchand, whose job it is to know all the customers, told police, "I think I've heard that voice before."

The bandit chief had said at one point, when the cashier was slow in opening the unlocked safe, "Maybe I'll have to shoot somebody, the way we did in Algeria."

This reinforced reports that he was a former European resident of Algeria, known as a *pied noir*. But Mr. Le Marchand said, "It was a musical Mediterranean voice, not really *pied noir*."

Jacques Gilbert, manager of the seaside casino, said that the weekend receipts, totaling at least $600,000, had been taken.

Through the Window

Cashier Jean Pierre Hervien said that the gunmen hit him over the head with a pistol, leaving him with a slight bump, when he was slow to move on orders.

Police said that the gunmen broke a window and entered the main gambling room of the casino a few minutes after 3 a.m. closing time. Seven customers and 30 employees were in the casino.

The customers were finishing dinner. Cleaning women were tidying the roulette tables. And, because the cashier and croupiers were still counting the day's receipts, the safe was open.

The gunmen bound and gagged some of their victims but not everyone—they had not brought enough cord and adhesive tape. Then, they helped themselves to all the money in sight and in the safe.

Before disappearing onto a terrace overlooking the promenade, the gunmen herded their captives into casino lavatories and phone booths and told them not to move for 15 minutes.

Voice From the Terrace

After a few minutes, a croupier shifted his head to see what was happening. "I told you not to move," warned a stern voice from the terrace.

The captives said they waited the full 15 minutes before giving the alarm. The ornate casino building has no automatic alarm link with Deauville police headquarters, investigators said.

Officials said that it was the first raid on the casino, which was built in 1912. It flourished in the 1920s and 1930s and still ranks as one of the 10 biggest gambling centers in France, with annual profits of more than $2.8 million.

Hanoi Sees U.S. Domestic Politics

Ford Orders Veto of Vietnam Entry Into UN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—President Ford today instructed Ambassador William Scranton to veto Vietnam's application for membership in the United Nations, the ambassador said.

The Vietnamese government immediately accused Mr. Ford of obstructing bilateral contacts and said his veto order was based on domestic political motives.

Mr. Scranton, emerging from a White House meeting with Mr. Ford, said the President ordered the veto because there has been "very little" response from Hanoi to U.S. demands for information about Americans missing in action in the Vietnam war.

Asked if election-year politics played any part in the decision, Mr. Scranton replied, "As far as I am concerned and as far as the President is concerned, we have not attempted to play politics at the United Nations. Politics played no part in the decision."

Mr. Scranton said he had received letters from the families of many of the soldiers missing in action.

"I frankly believe this is brutal and inhumane treatment of the families," he said.

Criteria for Admission

Vietnam, he said, fails to meet two criteria for admission to the United Nations and listed them as "peace loving" and "humanitarian."

The application for UN membership is scheduled to come before the Security Council tomorrow.



William Scranton

A statement issued at the UN by the Vietnamese said, "It is no secret to anyone that Mr. Ford's real concern is not on American MIAs and their families but on the vote in his election campaign."

It said U.S. contention that there has been no progress in bilateral contacts is a "maneuver to distort blatantly the truth."

The statement said that in an exchange of diplomatic notes since last March the United States has agreed to open talks on the MIA issue and U.S. aid to Vietnam's postwar reconstruction.

The last note was sent from Hanoi Aug. 27, proposing a meeting of liaison officers to set the date for the first meeting, the Vietnamese statement said. It said the United States had not responded.

Vietnamese Statement

In a separate statement, the Vietnamese said, "Everyone realizes that the MIA question has no connection whatsoever with the membership question of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the United Nations."

Hanoi has insisted that the United States is obligated under the 1973 Paris accords to provide reconstruction aid. At the State Department, spokesman Frederick Brown said the United States is under no obligation to provide such assistance, because Hanoi "flagrantly violated" the Paris agreement.

Earlier today a spokesman for the Vietnamese Embassy in Paris said the Hanoi government has exchanged diplomatic notes with the United States for the last two months in an effort to establish normal relations between the two countries. He said the Vietnamese government has received "no positive reply" from Washington.

The spokesman said the Hanoi government took the initiative in the exchange "to express our goodwill toward the establishment of normal relations and the search for Americans missing in Vietnam."

Smith in Pretoria To See Vorster

PRETORIA, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith arrived here today to hold talks with Prime Minister John Vorster tomorrow.

The talks tomorrow are expected to center on the U.S. initiative in southern Africa.

Kissinger in Zurich

ZURICH, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived tonight from Washington for an overnight stop on his way to southern Africa to try to mediate in the racial conflicts there. Mr. Kissinger will fly to Tanzania tomorrow.

$1 Million Bail Set

Five Hijackers Are Arraigned In N.Y. on Air Piracy Charge

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP).—Bail was set today at $1 million for each of the five persons accused of the weekend hijacking of a Trans World Airlines passenger plane.

The high bail, set by a federal magistrate over objections of defense counsel, was ordered during a lengthy court proceeding that started with the appearance of the alleged leader of the hijacking and his wife.

The couple and three other men were arraigned on federal air piracy charges in the 30-hour, transatlantic hijacking they carried out apparently without being armed.

Before arraignment proceedings began in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn, New York authorities moved to charge the five suspects with the murder of a policeman killed by a bomb found in a locker at Grand Central Station. Information from the hijackers led the police to the locker.

U.S. Magistrate Simon Chrein scheduled a hearing in the case for Sept. 23.

The hijackers, who demanded and won wide publicity for their cause of Croatian separation from Yugoslavia, surrendered yesterday in Paris and were returned to New York, where they were arrested. They had taken over the plane by threatening to blow it up with what they said were "explosives" wired to their bodies but which turned out to be modeling clay.

Robert Metzger, one of 53 passengers and crew freed in Paris, gave this account:

"One of the hijackers, the one with a moustache, took this thing we thought was a bomb—it was like cotton dowels or tubes—and he ripped it up, and there was just fluff inside. [Then] he turned to us with a big smile and said, 'That's show biz.'"

Air piracy carries a minimum 20-year prison sentence but, if a death results from the piracy, life imprisonment can be imposed.

The hijackers were identified by the FBI as Zvonko Busic, 30, his wife, Julienne, 27, and Petar Matovic, 31, all of New York City; Frane Pesut, 25, of Fairview, N.J., and Mark Vlasic, 29, of Stamford, Conn. The four men were born in Yugoslavia and Mrs. Busic is a native of Eugene, Ore., the FBI said.

Busic moved to New York four years ago from Cleveland, where he reportedly was once fined $50 for pointing a weapon at another man. His sister said Busic met his wife while he was studying philosophy in Vienna. In 1970, Mrs. Busic was arrested in Zagreb, the Croatian capital, for dropping from a building pamphlets calling for Croatian independence. A court expelled her from Yugoslavia.

A spokesman for TWA said last night that officials were attempting to find out whether Mrs. Busic had been employed at one time as a stewardess for the airline. If she were, he said, she might have been aware of airport procedures that would have helped in smuggling the "explosives"—a belt the hijackers said was a bomb in a metal pot six inches in diameter wired as a make shift detonator—onto the plane.

Such a pot touched off a scare when the passengers and crew returned to Kennedy Airport. The flight engineer of the hijacked jetliner got off carrying a metal pot that he said one of the hijackers had given him as a souvenir, authorities said.

"It was a dud," a police spokesman said after bomb squad officers examined the package that looked similar to the cooking pot bomb that killed the New York policeman who was trying to disarm it Friday night. The customs area of the TWA terminal was cleared until the bomb squad removed the flight engineer's package.



Associated Press.

DROUGHT'S OVER—Policemen in diver's outfits wading through flooded streets of Stokesley, England, yesterday after the River Leven overflowed during heavy rains.

Rain Causes Flooding in Area of Drought-Hit England

LONDON, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Weekend rain has brought flooding to some parts of drought-hit Britain and saved thousands of householders from water rationing.

Families in a large area of northeast England, due to start collecting their water from street-corner pipes, were told today that the rain had put off rationing for at least a week.

Up to three inches fell in Britain during the weekend but the National Water Council said: "We need 26 inches before we can say we have enough."

Weekend gales brought some flooding to the northeast coast. Streets in the market town of Stokesley were under five feet of water and families on the banks of the nearby River Leven had to be evacuated when it overflowed.

Secret Parts Of U.S. Plane Are Missing

By Robert Meyers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (WP).—Five pieces of classified electronic equipment, necessary for the operation of the weapons and target-tracking portions of the Navy's most advanced fighter plane, have vanished from the Oceana Naval Air Station complex in Virginia.

The equipment, valued at $400,000, was earmarked for two F-14 Tomcat jet fighters. The F-14 is the only fighter believed capable of challenging one-on-one the most advanced Soviet plane, the MIG-25 Foxbat, one of which was flown to a Japanese airport last week by a defecting Soviet pilot.

The components, small enough to fit into a passenger car, were discovered missing Tuesday at Oceana.

The components are described as among the most sophisticated weapons, communications, radar and target "acquisition" electronic gear available to the U.S. military, according to A. C. Ewers, public affairs officer at Oceana.

Navy officials decline to term the disappearance a theft as of yet. Mr. Ewers said.

'Stolen, Missing, or What'

"We just don't know where it is," he said. "We don't know if it's been stolen or missing, or what."

Naval Investigative Services personnel are searching for the five packaged components, Mr. Ewers said.

On Friday, NIS officers searched cars entering and leaving the Oceana station. No components were found, Mr. Ewers said.

A check of base repair stations and supply depots failed to turn up the equipment, Mr. Ewers said, and no paper work was found indicating that the equipment had been moved from its shelf position to another location, he added.

The sophisticated components were assigned to two F-14s that belong to Oceana's Fighter Squadron 101. All five F-14 squadrons on the East Coast are based at Oceana.

The F-14 carries Phoenix missiles and can launch six of them at the same time against targets in different locations.

The Foxbat can travel at three times the speed of sound, which is faster than the Tomcat. However, the U.S. plane is regarded as being more maneuverable.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot first reported the search for the equipment in its Sunday edition. It quoted "sources" as saying that the electronic gear would not be useful to someone who didn't have "a market" for it—meaning "someone who wanted to discover the Navy's secrets," the paper said.

Mr. Ewers said he thought it possible that the equipment might simply "turn up" somewhere.

Qadhafi Says Libya To Halt Aid to IRA

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi indicated in an interview published in the current issue of Newsweek that Libya would no longer provide arms to the Irish Republican Army.

In reply to a question about Libyan support for the IRA, the magazine quoted him as saying:

"Our relations with London and Dublin are improving rapidly and we will soon be exchanging ambassadors with Ireland. The IRA chapter is behind us . . . I believe we should drop anything that does not present us with an imperative urgency."

Warning by Giscard

PARIS, Sept. 13 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that France will be as strict with hijackers in the future as during the weekend with the hijackers of the TWA jetliner.

A statement issued by his office said: "The orders to act firmly during the recent hijacking, which were perfectly executed by the government and the minister of the interior, will from now on be applied to any similar attempt on French territory."

Syria Threat Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Christian Phalange party, said rightist forces foiled an attempt by members of the Moslem militia known as Al Mourabitoun to strike at rightist positions in the museum area. As many as 15 of the attackers were killed and 20 wounded, the radio claimed. It said the "infiltrators" began the attack early this morning.

The radio claimed, furthermore, that the Sudanese contingent of the Arab peace-keeping force helped the attackers and that an armored car destroyed in the fighting belonged to the Arab force.

Maj. Gen. Mohammed Ghoneim, the Egyptian commander of the Arab force, issued a statement last night declaring that his efforts with the combatants for arranging a truce in Beirut were successful. He expressed the hope that normal traffic between the Moslem and Christian quarters would be resumed as a result.

Communications between the two sides were disrupted because of the recurrence of fighting and shelling during the last 10 days.

13. Your buddies miss you.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Some Response to Appeals Noted

Algiers Radio Aids Movement to Liberate Canary Islands

By Michael Goldsmith

ALGIERS, Sept. 13 (AP).—For an hour every evening, Algeria's powerful radio transmitters broadcast a call for revolution against Spain.

The call is voiced in cultured Spanish and in grave tones by Antonio Cubillo, a 46-year-old lawyer who is the founder and driving force of a movement for the independence of the Canary Islands.

He claims that, since the death last year of Spain's Generalissimo Francisco Franco, a growing volume of fan mail and financial contributions has been reaching him from the Canaries and from Canarian exiles in Spain. Even Canarians in Venezuela and Brazil are responding to the daily broadcasts, he says.

Once surrounded by African liberation movements' spokesmen in Algiers, Mr. Cubillo suffered then from a lack of credibility—because he had no effective propaganda outlet and purposely avoided threats of violence. All that has changed.

In December, Algeria—furious over Spain's ceding of the eastern Sahara to Morocco—gave Mr. Cubillo daily radio time. Encouraged by both Algeria and Libya, he has begun to threaten an "armed liberation struggle." The Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, received him earlier this year and promised his full support.

"I realize that violence is the only language Spaniards understand," Mr. Cubillo said in an interview.

One by one, the liberation movements that had organizations here have blossomed into full-fledged governments and their Algiers offices have become embassies. Others, such as representatives of the Black Panthers of the United States and the Irish Republican Army, were quietly asked to leave.

Only a few of the movements remain—among them, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Mr. Cubillo.

"We reject the local autonomy offered by Spain and we are determined to hold out for total independence, however long it may take," Mr. Cubillo said.

Since 1968, the Organization for African Unity has described the Canaries as one of Africa's last unliberated colonial territories and reportedly has given Mr. Cubillo an annual subsidy. Algeria also reportedly provides a subsidy and has granted Mr. Cubillo a passport which he uses on his frequent travels. Figures on the subsidies were not available.

The Canaries are a prosperous, Atlantic Ocean tourist resort about 800 miles from Spain but only 60 miles from the North African coast. The islands have a population of a little more than a million and are among the world's largest exporters of bananas and fresh vegetables.

Since the 15th-century Spanish conquest, the inhabitants have almost entirely lost their original language, a North African Berber dialect known as Guanche. Mr. Cubillo blames "five centuries of cultural genocide" by Spain.

"On the very day we achieve our independence we will proclaim Guanche as our national language," he claimed. Meanwhile, his radio programs are in Spanish.

They call for strikes, boycotts of Spanish goods, demonstrations and other protest actions. Spanish diplomatic sources said that the effect has been minimal thus far but there is evidence that the broadcasts have an increasing audience in Spain and the Canaries. Mr. Cubillo claims that they are being jammed.

In almost every program he denounces what he calls a U.S. plan to turn the Canaries into a large military base from which the United States will be able to "threaten and dominate the whole of Africa." At the same time he constantly criticizes Spain's Communist party for refusing to support his movement.

"Spanish Communists have an old-fashioned European colonialist mentality," he declared.

He has designed a flag for his future "Guanche Republic" and urges Canarians almost daily to fly it from their homes.

He said that his movement will never resort to kidnapping or taking hostages, and he disclaimed any connection with the kidnapping of Canarian tobacco millionaire Emeniano Fuentes in May. Mr. Fuentes has not been released and Spanish officials have accused Mr. Cubillo's supporters of holding him for ransom.

"We may have to kill people one day in pursuit of our struggle," Mr. Cubillo said. "If so, it will never be for money. We have nothing to do with movements that do this kind of thing."

Stoessel, on Leaving Moscow, Is Optimistic on Future Ties

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (NYT).—After 2 1/2 years as the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Walter Stoessel jr., who left his post today, is temperately optimistic about the future of Soviet-U.S. relations.

The mood prevails, he said in a recent interview, despite the risks posed by a continuing arms race, rising military budgets and the Russians' "inclination" to oppose U.S. interests in many parts of the world.

"It's hard to be very certain," he remarked, "but I feel that the détente relationship or the relaxation of tensions, whatever you call it, is rooted in sort of fundamental factors on both sides, for the Soviets and for ourselves, and that the factors will continue to operate."

Most basic is "a concern on both sides about avoiding nuclear war, nuclear confrontation," Mr. Stoessel said. "I think there is a concern on both sides to try to put some kind of limitation on strategic arms.

'Web of Interests'

"I think for the Soviets there are other interests also," the envoy said. "Their preoccupation with China leads them to want stability in some other areas. They are interested in trade, technology and I think we are interested also in more trade as a way to get the Soviets more interested in a normal relationship, building this web of interests, which I still think is valid, although it's a very long-term business."

Mr. Stoessel, 56, is a career diplomat with 30 years of experience in Soviet and East European affairs. He is fluent in Russian and he has been admired both by his own staff and by Soviet officials for his thoughtfulness, courtesy and cool-headed diplomacy. President Ford is nominating him as ambassador to West Germany.

Mr. Stoessel offered a carefully balanced appraisal of Soviet foreign policy. The Soviet Union could be a threat to the United States, he said, and he continued:

"The Russians have an ideology which is fundamentally hostile and which impels them, I think. It gives them a natural inclination to sort of push out and oppose us."

On the other hand, he said, he believes that ideology is becoming less instrumental in governing Soviet behavior, that as the Russians have gained influence in the world, they have also acquired vested interests that would be harmed by drastic, destabilizing action.

"In a sense you could say they are perhaps in the process of becoming a more traditional kind of world power," Mr. Stoessel observed.



UPI.

Walter Stoessel jr.

Study Sees Spain Changed

(Continued from Page 1)

farm to the town. Luis Gonzalez Seara, the sociologist in charge of the study, describes this as "a massive abandonment of the rural villages, leaving a great deserted space in the interior of the country." He says that this process helped to take away "one of the foundations of Spanish heredity."

In 1950, only 30 per cent of Spain's population lived in towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants. By 1970, the figure had risen to 49 per cent. Demographers believe that now more than half of Spain's population can be considered urban.

As late as 1940, more than half the work force consisted of farmers. By 1970, only 29 per cent were farming. In 1940, there were twice as many farmers as industrial workers. Now there are more industrial workers.

Social Mobility

Some social mobility is reported, blurring a bit the image of Spain as a country with a rigid class structure.

The interviews revealed that a third of those working had better jobs than their fathers and that some of those interviewed had better jobs at 40 than they had at 24.

Among those whose fathers were skilled workers, 57 per cent had the same kind of job, 31 per cent had generally better jobs, and 7 per cent had worse jobs. Among those who had been laborers at 24, more than 80 per cent were still laborers at 40, but 19 per cent had better jobs. These jobs were better in both pay and prestige.

But a better job did not often mean rising to another social class. Categorizing the jobs into management level, middle level and common level, the researchers found that only slightly more than 1 man in 10 had risen to a higher class than his father's.

Rate of Illiteracy

The same contradiction is found in the education statistics. Education is obviously changing Spain. The rate of illiteracy dropped from 19 per cent in 1940 to 9 per cent in 1970. The numbers of students in higher education tripled in the last 15 years.

At the same time, the children of managers and professionals tended to dominate the universities, while the children of workers and farmers had relatively few places there.

"Clearly," sociologist Antonio de Pablo Masa concluded, "the education system is reproducing in the children the same classes that exist in the parents."

Nevertheless, Mr. Pablo Masa sees hope for democracy in the changes that have occurred within the classes themselves.

In the 1930s, he says, the dominant bloc of classes, seeing its power endangered by democracy, brought on the Spanish Civil War to save itself. Now, according to Mr. Pablo Masa, this bloc is led by financiers and industrialists who want both entry into the European Economic Community and labor peace at home. To get both, he says, the financiers and industrialists believe there must be some kind of democratic system in Spain.

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Central America Seeks Mediator

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—The foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador have agreed to designate a Latin American jurist as mediator in their countries' long-standing dispute.

Peruvian Ambassador Luis Alvarado, chairman of the Council of the Rio de Janeiro Pact, which was invoked in 1969 to halt a 5-day war in which 2,000 died between the two Central American nations, hailed last week's agreement as "an additional contribution" to peace in the Western Hemisphere.

Sources said that Argentine diplomat Eduardo Roca, a noted jurist, diplomatic troubleshooter and former envoy to the Organization of American States, might be chosen as mediator in the conflict, which has involved a land takeover by El Salvador peasants along the countries' poorly defined frontier.

News Analysis

Schlesinger's Visit to China Proceeds Despite Mourning

The author of the following article is a free-lance writer who writes occasionally for The Washington Post. He was a consultant for Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., in both of his presidential nomination campaigns and a founder of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority. He is accompanying Mr. Schlesinger as part of the press contingent.

By Ben Wattenberg

PEKING, Sept. 13 (WP).—The visit by former U.S. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger to China, extended yesterday by a week because of the death of Mao Tse-tung, is a clear indication of the value China places on its relations with the United States because of a common perception of the threat of Soviet power.

Strong evidence of this importance was revealed shortly after Mao's death by sources here who said that Mao personally had initiated the invitation and that shortly before his death he was informed of Mr. Schlesinger's arrival.

The original invitation was issued by Mao while Mr. Schlesinger was still secretary of defense but it was never withdrawn in the nine months since he was replaced. Even after Mao's death, special recognition has been given to Mr. Schlesinger. He has been invited to place a wreath today at Mao's open bier, an honor extended to no other nonresident, nongovernmental foreigner.

After Mao's death, the Schlesinger party at first was told by the Foreign Ministry that it would not be able to complete the planned trip. But the ministry reversed itself yesterday and arranged for the party to fly tomorrow to Kweilin and remain there through the seven-day period of mourning for Mao, when no traveling by foreigners is to be allowed. On Sept. 19, the party will resume a truncated itinerary that still is to include places previously off limits for Westerners, including Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Western Sinkiang Province.

Clearly, the Chinese see something they like in Mr. Schlesinger: a symbol of a tough-minded American who has kept his eye on the ball. Mr. Schlesinger, they feel, knows what the Chinese know: that the Russians, powerfully armed and getting ever stronger, represent the gravest potential threat to world stability.

The Schlesinger party has been shown a number of military activities—an exhibition of how tunnels are used in guerrilla warfare, mock tank warfare in which the tank is demolished by a soldier running up to it and placing an "explosive package" on it (the term "Molotov cocktail" is not in favor here), demonstrations of how to rig a mine to explode when an enemy soldier opens a chicken coop and infantry troops going at each other with pugil sticks.

The U.S. party includes Bing West, a professor at the Naval War College; Richard Perle, an aide to Sen. Jackson; Edward Luttwak of the Johns Hopkins Center of Foreign Policy Research and William Whitson of the Congressional Reference Service's foreign-affairs section.

All along the journey the U.S. military experts have been told that "weapons are not decisive, people are." The Chinese believe that their greatest secret weapon is the spirit of their people.

Tunnels? Sticks? Mines in a chicken coop? Hand-to-hand warfare with a tank? Spirit? This, to oppose a superpower like the Soviet Union?

The first reaction by an American accustomed to debates about B-1s, laser warfare, MIRVs and ABMs is mild amusement, even when one considers that the Chinese have much more than what was shown.

But then Americans quickly remember that all the super-sophisticated U.S. weaponry proved insufficient when the United States ran up against the "little men in black pajamas" in Vietnam. The Americans know it and the Chinese know it. The Chinese also want to make absolutely sure that the Russians know it.

So the Soviet Union is the common link in this visit. Can the Chinese stand up to the Soviet Army?

Maybe. And maybe is probably a good enough answer these days for the United States. That the Chinese foot soldiers in sneakers could pin down a million Soviet troops in Siberia would be just fine with Washington.

Can a Chinese-U.S. military alliance be put together? Can a nuclear power be wedded to a peasant army?

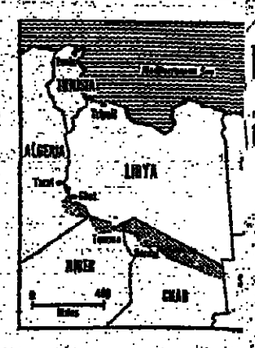
Probably not. What the theoreticians call "parallelism" can be encouraged but it probably ends there. The Chinese do what they have to do and so do the Americans. But both will acknowledge being temporary stockholders in the same enterprise.

Can Americans and Chinese reconcile all their earlier differences?

Not really. At the 3d Garrison Division the other day, the Chinese commander giving the briefing mentioned that his division fought in North Korea in 1950 "against American aggression," and that it "killed 10,000 enemy troops."

Mr. Schlesinger's first comment when his turn came to speak was to tell his host that "his remarks were not in keeping with the historical record" and that, moreover, he had "strained the rules of hospitality."

The spat ended before it began when the Chinese translator softened the tenor of Mr. Schlesinger's response.



Shaded area is include Libya's newly issued off maps. It includes par Chad, Niger and Alg

Libyan Map Annex Land Of Neighbo

TRIPOLI, Libya, Sept. 13 —*Without fanfare or pr* from its neighbors, Libya i sued new official maps expa its southern border to take than 52,000 square miles o ritory from Algeria, Chad Niger.

The territory, slightly than New York state, is th by some to be rich in iro uranium and phosphates.

There has been no publi test by any of the three tries. Algeria has been lo with favor on Libya's mi Islamism, and both Chad Niger have reportedly been r ing substantial Libyan eco aid.

Libya's Premier Abdel S Jalloud denied at a news ference last week that his ernment had seized land i border areas.

110 Miles South

But official maps just public by the information sion of the Foreign Mi move the southern border 110 miles into Chad, giving more than 37,800 square They also slice about 7,500 s miles off Niger and slightly off Algeria.

The possibility of mi deposits seems to be the attraction. Private minin terests in Tripoli say that ore deposits, in particular, prove substantial.

France has made mineral veys in the area, and a B group now is carrying out detailed surveys. Indian panies have a contract to a steel mill on the Libyan and a rail line halfway t Chad border.

Chad's hold on the rugge ritory along its northern b has always been tenuous. have been reports in Tripoli the Libyans moved into nor Chad some time ago.

Chiefs of Army Party Gather in Peking for Rite

HONG KONG, Sept. 13 (R —Almost all of China's s leaders, 15 of the 16 surv members of the Politburo, gathered in Peking to pay last respects to Chairman Tse-tung as he lies in sta Chinese television broadcast night revealed.

It is the largest gatherin the leaders of the Chinese C munist party and Army sinc last party congress in analysts here believe, and set the stage for a party me to fill some of the cr vacancies in the party, gov ment and army posts.

At the same time, more sages of condolence from Ch provinces to the party Ce Committee, which Peking lished yesterday, indicated the factional quarrels that divided China's leaders d the last year are continuing.

Of the 18 provinces and that have sent messages so 13 have not mentioned the rent anti-rightist campaign a and have instead stressed concern with unity and pro tion, a theme of the moderates.

Mexico Funeral Bomb

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 13 (ters).—One person was killed 53 were injured when a bomb went off during a ceremo at the grave of a student le murdered last year in the cen Mexican city of Guadala police said today.

Basque Strikers, Police Clash; 20 Injured

MADRID, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Violence flared again in the Basque region today during a leftist-inspired general strike protesting the killing of a factory worker by police.

Riot police using truncheons and tear gas—sometimes firing warning shots over the heads of demonstrators—injured more than 20 persons, hospital authorities said. One of the injured was hit by gunfire.

The incidents occurred during a one-day general strike called in the four Basque provinces by the Communist-dominated Workers Commissions and other opposition groups.

Labor sources estimated the number of strikers at close to 200,000. According to government figures, 50,000 struck in the province of Viscaya alone.

Early reports said that the most violent clashes between police and demonstrating strikers occurred in the towns of Basauri, Sestao and Santurce, where the protesters put up numerous street barricades.

The strikers protested the fatal shooting Wednesday of factory worker Jesus Maria Zabala in the town of Fuenterrabia, where police used firearms to break up an anti-government demonstration.

Mr. Zabala, 24, was the 31st person killed in political violence since the death last November of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. About half the deaths were the result of action by riot police or the paramilitary Civil Gu An almost equal number been killed by Basque separ guerrillas.

Labor sources said the st was complete in Guipuzcoa P ince, where it shut down only industrial plants but banks, shops and bars. It halted the publication of three daily newspapers of Sebastian, the provincial cap

In Vizcaya Province, the s pages affected almost all major industrial plants of Bilbao region, the sources Thousands of workers walked their jobs in Alava and Nav Provinces.

The labor situation also tense in the northwestern Gal region, where an estimated 20 construction workers have b on strike for more than a w to press wage demands. T were joined today by more t 11,000 leftist-led metalworkers La Coruna Province demand the opening of negotiations t new work contract.

75 Killed as Building Collapses in Karachi

KARACHI, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—At least 75 persons were killed and 46 seriously injured today when a six-story apartment building collapsed here. Rescue workers said the death toll could reach 100.

Police attributed the collapse of the building, constructed only a year ago, to poor foundations and said the owner had been given a permit for only a two-story building.

هكذا من الأصل

er Delayed Stress

.S. Experts Differ on Effect f Vietnam War on Veterans

By Eleanor Hoover

ASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Four s after U.S. troops were with-n from the Vietnamese war, y veterans are still having me difficulty adjusting to in life. But there is no ement among mental health rts whether such problems irectly related to their mili- experience.

e subject was discussed in a osium of the 84th annual ention of the American hological Association here tly.

issue was something called ayed stress" or "post-Vietnam rome"—a concept first pre-ed in 1972 by a New York hologist, Chaim Shatan.

Mr. Shatan's view, "good ricans are turned into mass utioners" as a result of ern combat training. The lt, he said, is "unconsummat-grief on the part of many lers which deprives them of meaning in their current ence."

r. Shatan speculated that e symptoms would not occur ediately after leaving the ice but that nine to 30 months the veteran might begin to rience apathy, cynicism, alien-n, depression, mistrust, in-nia, restlessness and impa-ce.

r. Shatan admitted that he no scientific studies to sup-his beliefs. But he main-tained that "impressive evidence suggests that thousands of combat veterans experience severe psychic suffering and tens of thousands may experience milder suffering that is never recognized."

In the discussion, opinion was about equally divided among the psychologists as to whether Mr. Shatan's predictions had come true.

Dr. Edgar Nace, a Pennsylvania research psychiatrist, reported on his study of 202 Vietnam combat veterans who had been addicted to heroin in the service. He said that most did not go on with the drug but that there was a significant incidence of other problems—depression, work upset and family disruption.

But Dr. Nace concluded that these problems are "related to *preservice variables such as* coming from broken homes and having less education."

Delayed-Stress Syndrome

Dr. Sarah Haley, of the Boston Veterans Administration Outpatient Clinic, on the other hand, argued that of 500 veterans she has seen or treated in the last few years, "the majority show signs of delayed-stress syndrome."

She charged that professionals often unconsciously shy away from or avoid such cases.

She added:

"Most therapists have not treated people who have killed anyone. With Vietnam veterans they are confronted with people who as adolescents were abruptly and brutally stripped of their illusions and who now are struggling alone, trying to integrate their experience in a society that doesn't sanction the war they fought or in any way offer any purification ritual."

Most former prisoners of war, according to Dr. Philip Metres of San Diego, who studied a group of 45 prisoners of war, appeared to have fewer civilian difficulties, service-related or not.

"There is no evidence of delayed-stress syndrome among POWs," Dr. Metres said. "In fact, the harsher the treatment by their captors, the better their adjustment was later."

Dr. Metres explained, however, that his group of POWs was "older [average age 38 years], more experienced and came from a higher socio-economic level in society."

Increased Morbidity

Dr. Metres mentioned a *National Resources Council study* which showed that five years after the Korean war, POWs began showing "increased morbidity and mortality.

"The long-term effects of captivity have yet to be looked at," Dr. Metres concluded.

A Boston sociologist, Dr. Seymour Leventman, summing up the discussions, underscored certain "facts of reality" which should not be forgotten about Vietnam veterans.

"It was not a poor man's army but it was certainly a lower middle and upper working-class army," Dr. Leventman said. "And it had lots of blacks and other minority members in it.

"It was also a war fought in a moral vacuum and the harshest treatment many of the veterans got was when they returned," he said.

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eport Cites oaring Cost f Congress

EW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP).—gress spent almost $1 billion itself in the last fiscal year, esenting nearly $2 million for n member, or $4.30 for every , woman and child in the ntry, a study reports.

nd the annual cost of running gress is rising at a much fast-rate than either the federal get or consumer prices, the ort said.

ppropriations for the Senate, House, their joint activities l legislative agencies reached $ million for the last fiscal r and will reach $1 billion thin a year or two," the study d.

t said that constituted a 168-cent increase since 1970 and *441-per-cent jump since 1960.* The report, developed by the x Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit earch organization, said most the spending increase was due "the substantial growth of islative-branch employment as ll as significant increases in aries and other costs."

The $925 million is smaller than per cent of the defense budget l about one-fourth of 1 per nt of the total U.S. budget.

But the rate of increase is ger than for the overall fed-l budget, which has risen 305 cent since 1960 and 90 per nt since 1970, or for the con-ner price index, which went up per cent and 57 per cent in se respective time spans.

The study, released last week, ed that Congress determines internal budget free of review the president. In addition, e House passes only upon its n funds and the Senate later is in appropriations for its erations and seldom, if ever, se either body challenge the erations of the other."

Only a *small part of* the nding increase is due to the ation of new agencies. A more portant factor is the growth the congressional payroll.

The foundation said the num-of legislative-branch employ-has risen 22 per cent since '0, including a 44-per-cent np in congressional staff mem-s. It said their salaries are gh by any standard," and oted a report that estimated erage pay at $14,000 to $15,000. Members of Congress them-ves earn $44,625 annually and ve had three pay hikes since 30.

lexican Unions Issue . General-Strike Call

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 13 (Reu-rs).—Mexican labor unions have gun issuing notices that a neral strike is to start on Sept. unless workers are given a -per-cent raise in compensa-n for inflation caused by the ating of the peso.

The Mexican Labor Congress, hich represents about 3 million orkers, accepted the strike call nanimously at a meeting of nion leaders. Employer groups ave said they are sympathetic pay-raise demands but that ilks cannot be held until the eso's level becomes established.



United Press International.

MEETING THE TROOPS—NATO commander Gen. Alexander Haig jr. chats with a long-haired Dutch soldier during maneuvers now under way in West Germany.

Major Suits Filed in Crackdown

Arizona, New Mexico Acting on Land Frauds

By Grace Lichtenstein

PHOENIX, Sept. 13 (NYT).—After two decades of a policy of "let the buyer beware," the country's *fastest growing state and* its equally land-rich neighbor are moving to crack down on allegedly deceptive land sales.

Working in cooperation with each other, other states and the federal government, the attorneys general of Arizona and New Mexico have in the last few months filed major lawsuits against land sales companies they say have bilked mostly out-of-state buyers of billions of dollars.

The most recent big suit was disclosed last week. It is against a bankrupt Phoenix company, Combined Equity Assurance Corp. A grand jury indicted 15 former officers and employees on 95 felony counts, including grand theft, while a civil suit charged them with 12 years of fraudulent business practices.

"It's taken a while to catch up," said Bruce Babbitt, the Arizona attorney general. "Historically, in the West, there hasn't been anything remotely resembling regulation of the real estate industry."

Mr. Babbitt, a Democrat who took office in January of last year attributed the Southwest's land-fraud problems to "the mythology of the West, the frontier ethic," the notion that "this is the land of red-blooded, unbridled free enterprise" where selling land "was just like prospecting for gold."

Weak Laws Blamed

His counterpart in New Mexico, Tony Anaya, also blames powerful real estate interests in the Southwest—which are often tied in with the state or local government—weak laws, the availability of wide-open spaces and indifference on the part of many citizens.

"Even today," said Mr. Anaya, a Democrat who also took office in January last year, "there is no big public outcry against land fraud because local folks aren't the victims. They are the beneficiaries."

Mr. Babbitt declared that "virtually all sales of unimproved land" in Arizona "have been swindles." Mr. Anaya added that a multistate investigation conducted by his office identified 29 "entities" which moved from Florida to California to the Southwest over many years conducting these swindles. He estimated that 300 persons, nationwide, were responsible for almost all the land fraud.

Critics of the two men say they are both ambitious politicians *who hope to capture* big headlines with land sales prosecutions. But the federal government—through the Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Department—has also begun to *investigate Southwest* land sales because of alleged links between some companies and organized crime.

Sagebrush Tracts

Land speculation has made millionaires in cities such as Albuquerque, Dallas, Phoenix and Tucson. It has also made "subdivision" a dirty word in others, as sprawling tract-home towns have sprung up in the middle of sagebrush and cactus wastelands.

Both New Mexico and Arizona have focused their investigations on a large Tucson company, the Horizon Corp., listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Horizon is the largest landowner in New Mexico and the largest land company in Arizona, according to state officials. It also owns large blocks of property in Texas and New York.

In March of last year, the Federal Trade Commission accused Horizon of deception in selling land. In June, Arizona filed a civil suit charging unfair sales practices and misrepresentation against the company and its officers. New Mexico followed last month with a similar suit.

Sidney Nelson, the chairman of the board of Horizon, charged that the state suits were "unwarranted and unjustified." He decried "follow-the-leader" tactics he said were used by Mr. Babbitt and Mr. Anaya, and he said that "negative publicity" had had a *severe impact on* the company's finances recently.

Mr. Nelson argued that in the "last few years" a wave of consumerism, litigation and skepticism in anything concerned with property" has "come right down to bear on anyone in land development."

But law enforcement officials contended that the suits against Horizon and other companies were in fact belated attempts to curb huckstering real estate companies that have taken advantage of property buyers who thought they were getting their own place in the sun.

"The land was here," Mr. Anaya said in his Santa Fe office, "and we simply weren't alert to the fraudulent schemes."

In the most blatant cases, according to officials, land swindlers would sell the same worthless piece of desert property repeatedly to different buyers. Gullible buyers got a hard-sell pitch in which they were *shown photo*graphs of lovely developments that did not exist.

Investigators said that some land swindlers who had begun in Florida and California had moved into *Arizona, New Mexico* and Texas because the laws there were weak and the lure of the region strong.

To this day, subdivision laws in the three states are either *ineffective (Arizona and New* Mexico) or almost nonexistent (in Texas, no registration of a subdivision is required, according to Assistant Attorney General Phillip Maxwell).

Aide Says Ford Is Leading Carter In 12 to 14 States

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—President Ford's campaign manager said yesterday that the President is ahead of his Democratic opponent Jimmy Carter in "a dozen to 14 states."

James Baker 3d, chairman of the President Ford Committee, did not identify the states by name. Instead describing them as "traditional Republican states in the Midwest and Far West," along with some of the 10 states which the Ford campaign has described as key swing states.

In an appearance on a TV interview program, Mr. Baker said the Ford campaign committee has been "quite pleasantly surprised" by the results of voter preference polls it commissioned in 18 states. "That's not to say we haven't been disappointed in one or two instances," Mr. Baker added.

"We are very pleased with the strength we are seeing in the South," Mr. Baker said. He cited Mississippi but declined to say whether polls there showed the President actually ahead of Mr. Carter.

"The results of our polls should not be made public," Mr. Baker said, because they would help the Carter campaign.

French Tourist Held By Police in Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Soviet police have detained a 23-year-old French tourist on suspicion of distributing anti-Soviet leaflets, French sources said today. Jean-Christian Tirat of Toulouse was seized Sept. 1.

Details of the allegations against him were not known but he was believed to face charges under an article of the criminal code covering "anti-Soviet agitation and propoganda," the sources said. The offense carries a labor-camp sentence of 6 months to 7 years.

Miss Woods, Bull, Ex-President

Jaworski Suspects That 1 of 3 Erased Section of Nixon Tapes

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Leon Jaworski, the former Watergate *special prosecutor,* said yesterday that his investigation had determined that one of three persons erased a crucial 18 1/2-minute conversation between former President Nixon and his *chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman,* three days after the Watergate burglary on June 17, 1972.

Mr. Jaworski would not give the names of the persons but he concurred with an interviewer *who said it had to be Mr. Nixon,* Rose Mary Woods, who was Mr. Nixon's personal secretary for more than 20 years, or Steven Bull, who was the President's personal aide.

"*I'm not certain but it's my* judgment that only one of them did it," Mr. Jaworski said in response to a statement by Dan Rather on the CBS-TV program "60 Minutes."

The 18 1/2-minute gap is one of the last remaining mysteries of the Watergate episode. The gap consisted of a buzzing sound that obliterated a conversation in which Mr. Nixon instructed Mr. Haldeman to take certain "public relations" moves to "top" the effect of the break-in at Democratic national headquarters.

'On the Attack'

"We should be on the attack—for diversion," Mr. Haldeman's notes of the conversation say.

The gap was crucial because it would have shown how much the President knew about the break-in shortly after it took place.

Following is a transcript of the Jaworski interview yesterday:

Q—Who erased that 18 1/2-minute section of the very important tape, a conversation between Richard Nixon and H. R. *Haldeman just after the break-in?*

A—In my own judgment, it came down to three people. I will not mention their names because it would be unfair for me to do so since we didn't have enough proof to indict any of them. But, as I said once to some member of my staff, when you have three who could have done it, you have two too many to return an indictment.

Q—Well, you can't mention the names, but it's obvious that it's Richard Nixon, Rose Mary Woods and Steven Bull. Now, you say you don't want to mention the names, but, question: Are you certain in your own mind that only one of the three people could have done it?

'The Early Erasure'

A—I'm not certain but it's my judgment that only one of them did it. Now, the early erasure Rose Mary Woods admitted, but she said it couldn't have taken over four or five minutes, where we had 18 1/2 minutes gone. And, very frankly, the first few minutes was not the most damaging part, as we constructed the events.

Q—All right, who, *indeed,* erased the rest of it?

A—I don't know.

Q—I have to believe that you have in your own mind a pretty good idea, or you think you have an idea who erased that.

A—I think you are correct in *your suspicion. But I'm not going* to say who I think erased the rest of it.

Q—Are we ever going to know who erased it?

A—I don't think so... unless somebody confesses. And I don't think anyone's going to confess.

Later in the interview, Mr. Jaworski said that he did not think that President Ford had made a deal with Mr. Nixon for a pardon. He also said that he had not been surprised at the pardon, because Mr. Ford's counsel, Philip Buchen, had asked him numerous questions about the investigation and about whether he thought it would have been possible for the former president to get a fair trial.

Mr. Jaworski said he did not think Mr. Nixon could have gotten a fair trial after all the publicity that the case had received.



Leon Jaworski

Smoker Who Stops Is Found To Reduce Risks in Old Age

By Morton Mintz

COLD SPRINGS HARBOR, N.Y., Sept. 13 (WP).—A new British study shows that longtime cigarette smokers who break the habit will drastically reduce the likelihood of suffering a severely disabling *lung disease in old age.*

This finding challenges the convention medical wisdom that a person who stops smoking in middle age does so too late to save himself from chronic obstructive lung disease, a condition in which the lungs gradually deteriorate.

The ailment, which almost never kills nonsmokers, eventually causes the death of about 10 per cent of regular smokers. Over the years, victims gradually become short of breath and unable to walk unaided.

Yet a 40-year-old person who has smoked throughout adulthood is "quite likely" never to become severely disabled by the disease if he quits smoking, said Oxford University biostatistician Richard Peto.

The study—said by authorities to be the largest of its kind—involved twice-yearly thorough checkups from 1961 to 1969 of 792 middle-aged manual and office workers in London.

A Pack a Day

Mr. Peto said that it was nearly impossible to get absolutely reliable figures on how many cigarettes a day those in the study had smoked. Most, he said, had smoked about a pack a day.

The Oxford University Press will publish on Wednesday, in England, a book-length study on chronic lung disease entitled "The Natural History of Chronic Bronchitis and Emphysema."

The principal author is Prof. Charles Fletcher of the Royal Postgraduate Medical School in London.

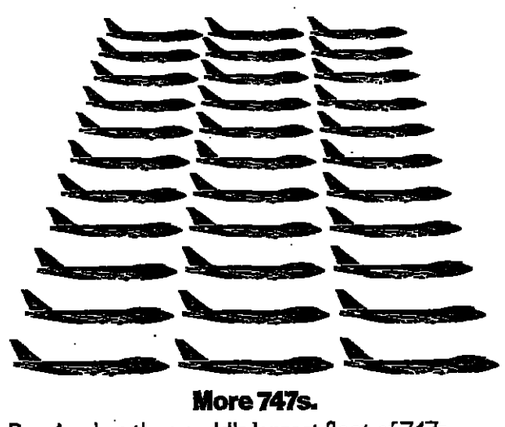
Mr. Peto, a co-author, discussed the results in an interview last week at *Cold Springs* Harbor Laboratory, where he was attending an international conference of the origins of human cancer. At the meeting, he also presented a report showing a *smoker's risk of getting* lung cancer "freezes" when he quits, instead of the risk decreasing as widely believed.

The researchers found that among smokers in their chronic lung-disease study, about 25 per cent had had notably impaired lungs by middle age. Any smoker whose ability to breathe has been reduced, say, by one-third at age 40, will, if he goes on smoking, probably be severely disabled by age 60, give or take a few years, Mr. Peto said.

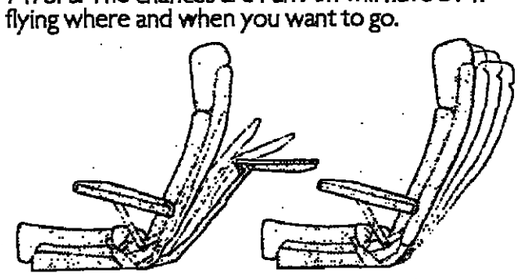
"After some years of further deterioration, he will then die," Mr. Peto said.

In contrast, if he had quit smoking in early middle age, he would probably have avoided lung deterioration, or at least have postponed it into old age, Mr. Peto added.

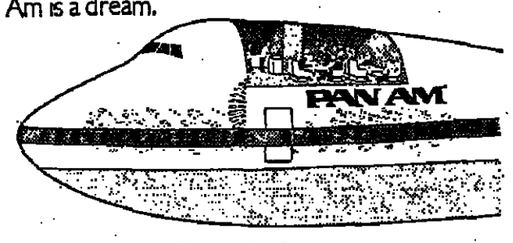
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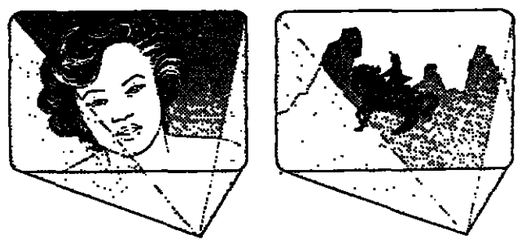
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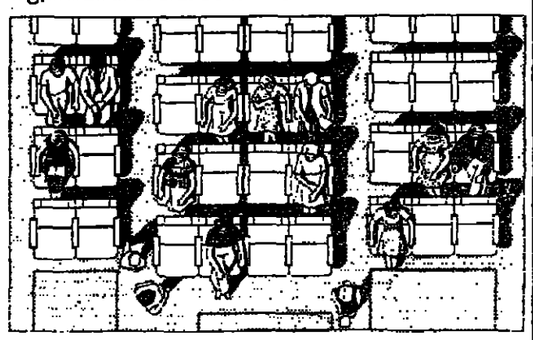
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Acceptance Slow in Coming

Women in Ministry Still Face Uphill Road

By Eleanor Blau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Parishioners more often comment to the Rev. Sue Ellis Mellrose on how well her voice carried than on what she said in her sermon.

Clergymen interviewing Marilyn Owen Robb as a candidate for ordination "spent an hour and a half discussing her relationship with her estranged husband and never once brought up theology."

A couple told the Rev. Nancy Grissom that they simply would not feel "as married" if a woman performed the ceremony.

Although the percentage of women in major Protestant seminaries has leaped from about 3 to 35 in the last decade and hundreds of women have been ordained, women ministers still seem to be viewed as no more than curiosities in many churches.

"There have been a few breakthroughs, with women appointed to significant parishes, but it's an uphill fight," reported Sidney Skirvin, dean of students at Union Seminary, which has achieved a commitment it made four years ago to increase women's enrollment to 50 per cent.

For the most part, women who find parish work become assistant pastors or serve at rural churches. The same is true for men just out of seminaries but men move on more easily to become senior pastors in large cities with higher pay.

Virtually all the major denominations have made commitments to women's equality in the last few years and have set up task forces to try to help realize that goal.

The highly publicized controversy over the ordination of women in the Episcopal Church, now beginning also among Roman Catholics, has helped draw attention to the issue in Protestant churches, most of which now ordain women. Attitudes seem to be changing, but slowly.

Complicating the situation is a generally tight job market. "With the increased enrollment of women in seminaries comes the question, 'What are we going to do with them?'" observed Burnice Fjellman of the National Council of Churches' Commission on Women in Ministry. "In many cases there is innuendo—the blame for the oversupply seems to be on the women."

"As a Presbyterian, I think the situation is bleaker," the Rev. Dr. Barbara Zikmund said.

"The big difference is in women's perception of themselves as professionals," said Dr. Zikmund, who teaches at the Chicago Theological Seminary. "They are openly saying, 'I want to be a pastor. I like to preach.'"

Some continue to seek the roles sought by women seminarians earlier—in counseling, campus ministry and as hospital chaplains, for example—or outside the institutional church in, say, women's centers.

But an increasing number of women want parish work and are refusing the once traditional dumping ground for women graduates—as teachers of Christian education. Most persons in the field agree that it is only a matter of time—and visibility—before women ministers are generally accepted.

The Rev. Ann Suzedell of Milton, Mass., a United Church of Christ minister, has found that most of the prejudice against women is based on ignorance. "They've never seen a woman in the pulpit or a woman serving communion," she said. "They can't imagine you in the role. But when they see it works, the resistance quickly fades."

Miss Suzedell, who will soon take a new position in Greenwich, Conn., felt better about job hunting the second time than she did the first.

A woman graduate fresh out of seminary tends to be defensive and angry when interviewers ask irrelevant questions they would not ask of a man, she said. Now, she added, "I tend to be more composed about the basis for some of these questions. The less defensive you are, the more you can try to get to the fear behind the questions they're asking."

Defensive replies are one of the problems tackled in Training Women for the Ministry, a two-year-old experimental program in the Boston area.

Examining the Image

The program, which includes role-playing, is conducted by a three-member teaching team that, among other things, examines the traditional authoritarian image associated with male pastors.

"We try to show that you can also get things done by helping other people make decisions," Nancy Richardson, one of the teachers, said. "This is training for a different style of ministry."

Dr. Zikmund observed: "Instead of falling into the old patriarchal models, a lot of women—perhaps because they haven't seen themselves in positions of authority—are approaching ministry with an openness that is revitalizing. They have no habits and nobody has any agenda to lay on them."

Other developing programs for women in the ministry include a six-week residential seminar at Grailville, a religious community of women in Loveland, Ohio, and a program at the Harvard Divinity School that seeks to determine where black women ministers might serve.

Black women, a small minority among women seminarians, find particularly strong resistance in black parishes in major churches, although not in independent denominations, according to the Rev. Elenora Giddings Ivory, head of the program, whose grandmother and grandfather were pastors in a Pentecostal church.

Feeling of Support

If the increased number of women ministers has only begun to have impact on local parishes, it is felt with buoyancy and relief among women still in seminaries and those already ordained.

"There's a great feeling of support," said the Rev. Joan Fersborg, director of admissions and registrar at Yale Divinity School. The United Church of Christ minister, who was ordained in 1974, remembers when women constituted 10 per cent, not 30 per cent, of the school's student body. "There were no women on the faculty," she said, "and no place for us to live on campus, and it never occurred to any of us to ask why."

Miss Suzedell, who graduated from Union two years ago, recalls being warned there against the "queen bee syndrome," in which a woman, once she gets to the top of her profession, does not help other women, sometimes even trying to keep them away.

She said she would be glad when the ranks of women were fuller. "It would be nice to be just ordinary and not holding the torch," she said.

New Terms Proposed

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).—A task force on equality of women in Reform Judaism began a campaign yesterday to eliminate masculine terminology in Jewish liturgy.

The group's prime ammunition was a mimeographed glossary of substitute words for "Lord," "Father," "King," "Master," "His" and other terms held to be masculine. "God" was regarded as permissible and nonsexist.

For "Lord" the glossary suggested "God," "Almighty," "Blessed One" or "Creator."

"Father" could also become "God," and "King" and "Master" or simply "Ruler," it was suggested.

The glossary was prepared by a special liturgy committee of the New York Federation of Reform Synagogues, an arm of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Edith Miller, chairman of the committee and assistant to the president of the union, told the group that "we can no longer accept the use of masculine terminology on the basis that it is 'generic' and covers all humankind.

"We want language which utilizes words encompassing male and female, together and as one," she said.

11 Killed in Blast Of Bus Carrying Argentine Police

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 13 (UPI).—A bomb ripped through a busload of policemen yesterday, killing nine officers and a civilian couple.

The attack in Rosario, 195 miles northeast of Buenos Aires, was aimed at 24 policemen returning on a bus from routine guard duty at a soccer match, the army said.

A 56-year-old photographer and his wife riding in a car behind the bus were hit by the blast and killed. Their 15-year-old daughter was injured, the army communiqué said.

The explosives were planted in a parked car and apparently detonated by remote control as the police bus passed. Noticias Argentinas, a private news agency, said that the force of the blast broke windows and scattered metal fragments over a 10-block area.

Geneva Asks Tax On UN Workers

GENEVA, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—International organizations' employees living here may have to pay a small tax to the city to meet the cost of public services, according to a senior official of the Geneva Canton.

Albert Forney, director of the Geneva Tax Administration, said last week that canton authorities were seeking federal authority for the tax, which could be put into effect in two years to compensate for a discontinued federal subsidy to Geneva. International civil servants now live tax-free in Switzerland.

The tax would be levied directly on the nearly 40,000 employees of international organizations here after extensive Foreign Ministry consultations with the Geneva-based European headquarters of the UN and other world agencies here, he said.

3 Charged in Plot To Kill Kennedy

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 13 (AP).—Three persons charged with conspiring to murder Sen. Edward Kennedy, Mass., pleaded not guilty today. Investigators say the alleged plot may only have been idle talk.

All three had lawyers appointed for them and their cases were continued in Springfield District Court until Sept. 20.

One of them, David King, 31, of Springfield told reporters that he had been offered $30,000 to help kill Sen. Kennedy at a Springfield hotel, where he was campaigning Tuesday. Mr. King was released on personal recognizance.





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EARLY VOTES—West German voters crowd a polling station in Frankfurt to cast ballots for the Bundestag. Although the official election is on Oct. 3, voters who are living away from their home towns may fill out absentee ballots now.

Obituaries

Novelist Carl Carmer, Wrote About N.Y. State, Alabama

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Carl Carmer, 82, a novelist and historian of upstate New York, died Saturday in Bronxville, N.Y., after a long illness. He lived in Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Although he gained national attention with a prose work about Alabama folkways ("Stars Fell on Alabama"), Mr. Carmer was essentially a New York State man.

It was upstate New York that he identified with, mined for his books, wrote about at length and had an enormous affection for. "Listen for a Lonesome Drum," "Dark Trees to the Wind" and a novel, "Genesee Fever," set in the period right after the Revolution, were among the books that exploited New York State materials.

Carl Lamson Carmer came to his New York State heritage naturally, by birth one might say.

"Most of upstate New York is real home country to me," he wrote in 1937. "I was born in Cortland... and returned at a very early age to Dryden where the Carmers had been farming since [the time] of my Dutch great-great-great grandfather."

Hamilton, where he went to college, was also part of the tradition. "Most of my male elders in the family had preceded me."

In 1921 he was appointed associate professor of English at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa.

In Alabama, where he remained six years, he wandered through the backwoods areas, listened to the native tales, picked up local lore, visited isolated shacks as well as more substantial mansions and noted down the color, the peculiarities, the characteristics of the region.

He did not restrict himself to New York. He wrote about the Mormons, about "The Susquehanna" in a parallel volume to "The Hudson" and, on his own radio show, dealt with national folk heroes and folk myths.

He was president of the Author's Guild of the Author's League of America, president of the Poetry Society of America, a director of the American Civil Liberties Union and head of the American Center of PEN, the international society of writers and editors. He was editor of "Rivers of America" and a frequent lecturer and speaker as well as a writer of books for children.

Paul Clarke

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP).—Paul Clarke, 28, a principal dancer with London's Festival Ballet, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Clarke had danced last on Friday in the ballet's season-ending performance and had been scheduled to play the Russian dancer Nijinski in a forthcoming movie.

It had not been suspected that he had a heart ailment.

Mr. Clarke joined the Festival Ballet in 1973 after dancing with the Royal Ballet.

Mrs. Geraldine Bodrero

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Mrs. Geraldine Bodrero, founder of the San Francisco Ballet Guild, once described as "the most beautiful girl in America" by the Prince of Wales—later King Edward VIII—died in a hospital here Friday after a lengthy illness, her family announced yesterday.

Mrs. Bodrero and her artist husband, James, divided their time between San Francisco and their ranch in Marbella, Spain. She recently presented her collection of books on ballet to the San Francisco Dance Archives for the Performing Arts.

Gen. Robert K. Taylor

SOUTH LAGUNA, Calif., Sept. 13 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Robert K. Taylor, 74, who commanded the U.S. Army Air Corps unit that dropped the first atomic bomb at the close of World War II, died here Saturday, a family spokesman said yesterday.

During World War II, Gen. Taylor was the chief of staff of the 15th Air Force Division in Italy before taking over command of the 20th Division, which dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima.

He also served as commander of Allied intelligence forces in Europe, directly under Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

Mitchell Sharp Resigns From Trudeau Cabinet

OTTAWA, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's most senior minister, Mitchell Sharp, announced his resignation yesterday, arousing speculation of major changes in the troubled Liberal party government shortly.

Mr. Sharp, 65, Privy Council president, announced his resignation through his legislative assistant, Jerry Yanover, who said the minister had wished to make it clear before the shuffle that he was not leaving for "reasons of policy disagreement."

Mr. Sharp's resignation from the Cabinet, although not from his parliamentary seat, occurs at a time when Liberal party popularity has reached its lowest ebb in the history of opinion polls in Canada and brings to five the number of Cabinet resignations in little more than a year.

In a July 15 letter, Mr. Sharp told Mr. Trudeau that he did not intend to run for election again and said, "It has been my privilege to serve in the government of Canada for more than 13 years. I believe that I should make way for someone who intends to contest the next election."

Kuwait Denies Report Of an Attempted Coup

KUWAIT, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Minister of State Abd al-Aziz Husayn has denied a Cairo newspaper report alleging that there was an attempted coup in Kuwait recently financed by Libya.

In a statement yesterday, Mr. Husayn said the report in the Cairo newspaper Akhbar El Yom was "totally false and fabricated."

The Kuwait Times also denounced the Cairo report in a front-page commentary yesterday.

Cameroon Rail Crash Takes Over 100 Lives

YAOUNDE, Cameroon, Sept. 13 (UPI).—More than 100 persons were killed and about 300 injured when two crowded passenger trains collided head-on Thursday night, survivors said here.

The accident occurred near Douala, about 155 miles west of here, when the engineer of one train left a station without receiving notice that the track was clear, the passengers said. The government opened an inquiry.

London Subway Snarled

LONDON, Sept. 13 (UPI).—London's vast subway system halted last night when a power failure cut electricity to more than three quarters of the system's 250 miles of track. At least 120 trains were halted for 50 minutes.

10. The voices of children.

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Giscard Uneasy Over Dispute in French Church

PARIS, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today commented publicly for the first time about a dispute between the Vatican and a French archbishop.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing expressed his "concern over whatever can divide the church in France" when he received the French ambassador to the Vatican Georges Galichon, the presidential spokesman said.

The dispute involves the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, who is leading a crusade to purge the church of what he calls modernist changes. The pope suspended the 70-year-old archbishop from his priestly functions nearly three months ago but received him during the weekend in the papal summer residence at Castelgandolfo.

There is growing fear among France's predominantly Catholic population of a schism in the church. But a poll published in Paris-Match today said that 78 per cent of practicing French Catholics interviewed would follow the Pope and only 5 per cent would follow Archbishop Lefebvre in the event of a definitive split between the rebel archbishop and the Vatican. The remaining 17 per cent were undecided.

Leader in France Seems to Reject Pay-Price Freeze

PARIS, Sept. 13 (IHT).—Prime Minister Raymond Barre appeared today to rule out either a wage or price freeze in his first progress report on the anti-inflation program that the government has been working on since assuming power last month.

Mr. Barre, who replaced Jacques Chirac in the government shakeup, said that his program, details of which will be announced Sept. 22, would not consist of "brilliant and spectacular measures bringing a temporary reduction in inflation, but which later lead to a new round of inflation. We are searching for broad and continuous policy."

Various polls have been published here lately tending to show that the French would like to see some sort of wage and price controls imposed. The newest one, published today in the weekly Le Point, showed that 79 per cent of the population favored a price freeze and 49 per cent, a wage freeze.

Mr. Barre has been holding daily meetings with French labor and industry leaders—including members of the Socialist and Communist opposition—to win support for his economic program. He said today that all groups he had met "were conscious of the need to launch an anti-inflation action."

Tito Delays Visit Of Danish Queen

BELGRADE, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Yugoslavia's President Tito, 84, today called off a visit by a foreign head of state for the second time in a week after doctors began treating him for acute liver trouble.

It was announced Friday that a four-day visit by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, scheduled to begin Wednesday, had been postponed on the advice of Marshal Tito's physicians.

An official announcement today said a four-day visit by Queen Margrethe of Denmark had also been put off. The Queen's trip was to have begun Sept. 28.

Terrorist Carlos Said in Belgrade

BONN, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—West Germany learned last week that the international terrorist Carlos was believed to be in Yugoslavia and contacted France and Austria in efforts to secure his arrest, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

He said that the government had heard that the Venezuelan Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, known as Carlos, and a West German, Hans-Joachim Klein, who both took part in the attack on headquarters of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna last December, were in Belgrade.

Government officials said that Yugoslavia replied that the two men were not Carlos and Klein.

Belgian Farm-Aid Bill

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—The Belgian Cabinet has approved a 9-billion-franc ($227-million) compensation bill to help cattle farmers hit by the country's worst drought for half a century, Premier Leo Tindemans said.

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But Drought Threatens Supply

Small Local 'Gray' Markets Give Vientiane Food Again

By David A. Andelman

VIENTIANE, Laos (NYT).—There is food again in the small neighborhood markets that supply this capital city.

This contrasts sharply with the situation six weeks ago, when meat, fish, poultry and vegetables virtually disappeared from the streets and tables. With a drought threatening, their return could be just a brief interlude.

Laos, struggling to build a self-sufficient economy after decades of dependence on foreign food and foreign aid, is having a difficult time in the first year since the Communist victory.

Confusing directives from the government, a halt in foreign assistance, the flight of hundreds of thousands of producers and merchants into exile and the sudden closing of the Mekong River frontier with Thailand, as well as natural disaster, have complicated the situation.

When it comes to feeding a family, if you are a government employee—and the Communist-controlled government is far and away the largest employer these days—there is a small network of cooperative stores that, though sparsely stocked, sell rice, canned milk and a few other necessities at official prices.

Most Laotians, including the bulk of government workers, rely on the small open-air village markets that have replaced the sprawling morning market in downtown Vientiane. They stock, although with great uncertainty and irregularity, the basics—rice, meat, fish, poultry, vegetables and sundries—at wildly fluctuating prices far in excess of anything in the government stores.

A gray market, it is never officially sanctioned but is tolerated because, as the government found to its chagrin earlier this year, tinkering with it is to risk famine in the major cities.

There is also a whole range of black markets, run openly by Indian and Chinese merchants who still peddle their wares.

In one of the extralegal markets, the Boonsong family has for many years been operating its rice stall on the fringe of the largest of the neighborhood markets in Vientiane.

Mr. Boonsong's wife, who sits behind the sacks, does not take in much money these days—less than 5-per-cent profit, compared with more than five times as much two years ago—but at least, the stall is open after being closed for nearly a year on orders of the new government.

The rice is costly, she conceded. While the official price is 4,500 kip ($4.50 at the black-market exchange rate; $22.50 at the official rate) for 100 kilograms, her rice sells for 6,000 to 35,000 kip, depending on grade and origin. Given typical workers' salaries in the range of 6,000 to 10,000 kip a month, it is difficult to see how a family can make ends meet if it goes to the black market.

Elsewhere in the same market, prices are similarly high.

There is another element in the food outlook. In the area around Tha Ngone, one of the most fertile rice regions in the Vientiane plain, there are fears that the drought that has plagued northeastern Thailand and much of Laos will reduce rice supplies to the danger point later this year.

Traces Found Of British Group In Antarctica

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 13 (UPI).—An Argentine search party looking for a missing British mountain-climbing expedition in the Antarctic has spotted pairs of skis and a tent but no signs of life, the official news agency Telam said today.

The plane was forced to return to base to refuel shortly after spotting the tent yesterday, but bad weather prevented it from going back, the agency said.

Telam reported from Base Brown, an Argentine research station in the Antarctic, that bad weather prevented ground and air search operations yesterday and today and has caused many avalanches in the search zone.

The British Embassy in Buenos Aires said it had no new information on the expedition, which set out from a British base to scale the 6,300-foot Mount Peary.

According to Telam, three men attached to the base left Sept. 7 on foot and established a base camp near Mount Peary.

The British climbers carried radio transmitter with them and the last radio contact with the base was last Monday, the agency reported.

Strike Delays Trains in Italy

ROME, Sept. 13 (AP).—A 24-hour strike by an independent railworkers' union caused reroutings of dozens of trains and stranded passengers throughout Italy today.

The strike, by the small autonomous Railway Workers Union, began at 9 p.m. yesterday. It was not observed by the three big Italian trade-union federations.

The strike was most acute in southern Italy, particularly in Naples and Bari and also in Palermo, where local trains connecting with Messina were cancelled.

Memorial for Peiper Discussed in Germany

PORZ, West Germany, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—About 400 right-wing extremists met in a bar in Porz, near Cologne, last week to plan a memorial to Nazi war criminal Joachim Peiper, who was believed, was killed in east France in July.

More than 50 anti-Nazi demonstrators protested outside the bar but a heavy police guard prevented any clashes. The participants discussed a stone monument for Peiper that the German People's Union wants to erect near Dachau in Bavaria. The City Council in Cologne earlier banned the meeting in a municipal restaurant there.

Extremists Blast Villa in Corsica

AJACCIO, Corsica, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Six armed Corsican extremists blew up a tourist villa at Cargease, 40 kilometers south of here, Saturday night, police said here yesterday.

The attack was the first action by autonomists since a demonstration Wednesday ended in the destruction of an Air France Boeing 707 airliner at the airport here.

Police said that in Saturday's attack, the six men forced about a dozen tourists staying at the villa onto a nearby beach, then blew up the building with explosives. No one was hurt.



Associated Press.

TOO MUCH TRUCK—Fire officials in Basel show off the city's new 735,000-franc fire truck, which Swiss federal authorities have ruled is too big (72.5 centimeters too long and 2.5 tons overweight) to take to the road. Changes may boost total to 1 million francs.

هكذا من الأصل

SHION

Chanel On Tour the U.S.

By Hebe Dorsey

NS, Sept. 13 (IHT).—"The st of Chanel" (1915-1976) first Chanel retrospective it is on tour now in the d States. It opened on Fri- Saks Los Angeles and will further showings at other of the Hale-Broadway . Neiman Marcus in Dallas heduled for Sept. 22, I. in in San Francisco for l, with the finale at Saks Avenue on Oct. 5.

e idea is to promote Chanel's line of cosmetics, launched in in April. The clothes came three major sources: the couture house, the Musée du me and Tirelli, a Roman me designer who specializes roviding the cinema with d clothes. Then there were private donations, one of most extensive coming from ne Lazareff, original editor le magazine and a great fan e late Coco Chanel.

e show was put together by photographer Mary Rus- with the help of Diana land, head of the Costume tute in New York and a alist in such fashion retro- ives.

preview of the show in Paris a startling demonstration of durability of Chanel's clothes. first little jersey suit (Chanel first to use what was then idered a "poor" fabric) is d 1916 but might well have 1945 or 1965. Even the hem- needs no adjusting. A ruby- solid-bead gown, with blousy top and slightly slanted skirt, could also walk into any party today without looking outmoded.

As for an Art Déco printed dress (originally meant for races at Deauville), it, too, has no obsolescence problem.

The show is very complete because the organizers were also able to find matching shoes (a sign of luxury which is, unfortunately, outmoded today, for obvious economic reasons). The organizers also found hats (Chanel started her fashion career as a milliner) but those, beautiful as they are, are now completely out.

Alexandre has done a series of wigs to complement the clothes, including flapper, Eugene wave, bouffant hairdos of the '50s, plus the neat low-at-the-back chignon pinned with a white camelia.



Chanel suit from this year's collection.



The original Chanel suit of 1916.

Finally, the models, including two who flew in from Paris, have been chosen for their slightly arrogant, aristocratic stance, which gave Chanel's clothes an aloof allure. Chanel was very picky when it came to her models. To show the classy side of her clothes, she used to hire Russian princesses and girls from top social strata.

Other news from the House of Chanel: The new collection of scarves, jewelry and ties, designed by Philippe Guibourgé, is now available in stores. New bags will be released early next year as well as a whole new shoe line. As for the ready-to-wear, the house is reportedly about to make a deal with a top manufacturer. If it goes through, the first Chanel ready-to-wear collection will be shown next April, with the fall-winter collections.

"I don't know yet what it will be," said Guibourgé. "I had a great deal of admiration for the late Chanel. I would like to keep her spirit but translate it into more contemporary terms."

21 Tapestries Given to N.Y. As Thank You

By Fred Ferretti

NEW YORK (NYT).—A collection of 21 tapestries depicting historic New York events, the work of the late U.S. muralist Albert Herter, has been offered to New York City by an Armenian school in Pennsylvania as a "Bicentennial thank-you gift."

The Armenian Sisters Academy in Radnor, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia, was given the tapestries by John Korenian, a California rug dealer, who had collected them over a period of 20 years.

According to Set Nomjian, a member of the academy's board of directors, the tapestries were offered "out of gratitude to the city for being the first place we came to as immigrants."

Letters have been sent to Mayor Abraham Beame and to Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, president and publisher of The New York Times, advising them of the offer. The city is to receive 20 of the works directly, or through its museums, and the Times will be given one depicting the trial of journalist John Peter Zenger.

Some Scenes

The tapestries, which range from 7 by 6 feet to as large as 33 by 7 feet, depict among other things Peter Minuit's landing in what was to become the colony of Nieuw Amsterdam in 1625, the surrender of Nieuw Amsterdam to the English in 1664, the execution of Nathan Hale in 1776 and the inauguration of George Washington in 1780.

They were created from original designs by Albert Herter in 1913 at his studio in Manhattan. He was commissioned to do the New York series for $850,000 by the Harriman family and completed them—through the efforts of 60 imported Aubusson-trained weavers from France—in 1912.



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The Life of the Prosperous Artist

By Naomi Barry

OME (IHT).—At the top of a ramshackle building in Trasre, Zev, an American sculptor, ıker and designer of objects l jewelry, lives and works.

Writer Muriel Spark has com- *sioned him to do and redo all* her jewelry, including settings her antique Roman shards. A ecenas in Spain has given him lifetime order to create sculpe for his property. The archit for some of the newest aces in Araby has been buying silver and shell wine cups by gross. Zev represents that opy breed, the unstarving art-

Now the Zev Loot Lure has a w group of customers trudging to his luxurious apartment- dier. *This accidentally arrived-* gimmick is a small medallion be fingered and fondled and meant for no other purpose cept to attract money to its ner.

Flat Broke

Zev made the original Loot Lure himself during a nadir some ars ago. "I was flat broke with prospects of any kind. The day er I had it in my pocket I nd some money in the street. d after that, I started selling. haven't been broke since."

When friends became aware of his change in fortune, they begged for Loot Lures for themselves. He obliged, executing them in silver and in gold, and even occasionally studded with diamonds and emeralds. Zev explains away that obviously well-off group saying, "Lots of rich people feel they have to have more."

To satisfy the growing crowd genuinely in need of a money magnet, there are Loot Lures in gold and silver plate and in plain brass, now being factory produced in Florence.

"Garfinckel's, the big store in Washington, D.C., will feature it for Christmas," said Zev.

The solid silver and gold models continue to be made under his supervision in Rome.

"A few years ago I started thinking about the need of money and how in the modern world it is the only way to survive. It is more important than being a good hunter or a good fisherman. All you need is money to buy what you must have. No, I don't like it but today every vital necessity depends on money.

"Money has been used for only about 4,000 years. Before that there was barter. The Chinese were first to invent it. They devised a strong symbol that looked like little lead boats."

Zev designed his Loot Lure along ancient cabalistic principles. "I used the Solomonic seal of the five-pointed star because it is a continuous line moving in all directions. Then I enclosed it in a pentagon because the pentacle was the symbol of money in the Middle Ages. Five is mystic because it is one of the indivisible numbers."

The surface of the Lure is punctuated with groups of dots, indivisible numbers up to 13, concave on one side and convex on the other. "The positive and the negative, Ying and Yang, black and white, pepper and salt. You need a design with strong tension to exude confidence. A blah, weak design and nobody would believe in it. You've got to be able to handle an object and say with no hesitation, 'Work for me, baby.'"

Zev's Lure was never intended to be a good luck charm. "Its purpose is to make a person think along the lines of how to get what he wants. In his pocket it will keep reminding him."

Zev cited an example from his past. He had been commissioned to do a bronze statue of a drinking sphinx. The customer refused to pay the price of $3,000.

"I was in total dejection. And I was poor. Then Françoise Gilot told me that when Picasso found himself with a painting he had not sold, at the end of the year he doubled the price. If it had not sold at the end of the next year, he doubled the price again. There is a comfort in knowing that the more an object sits around, the more it goes up in value.

"I waited until Jan. 1 and put my price up to $6,000. I had my Loot Lure in my pocket giving me conviction. Within a week I had sold the sphinx to a Californian for the $6,000.

A Loot Lure in base metal starts at $13, and goes to $700 and more depending upon the elements in its execution. ZEV. 32 via della Scala, Rome. Tel.: 585-574.

IN THE ARTS AGENDA

The Orchestre de Paris, after European tour that runs ough Sept. 21, opens its Paris son Sept. 30 at the Palais Congrès under Daniel Baboim with the Te Deum of rlioz and *Mozart's Piano Con*to in D ("Coronation") with renboim as soloist. Jean Duy will be tenor soloist and an Guillou the organist in the rlioz; with the Chœur de rchestre de Paris, the Chœurs nfants de Paris and the Petits anteurs de la Résurrection. On t. 1, the first concert in the ycle Barenboim" at the Théâ- des Champs-Elysées will have renboim and soloists from the chestra in a concert that inudes the first Paris performance of Luciano Berio's "Chein 4" and chamber works by ozart and Beethoven. From t. 7 to 31, the orchestra will ar the United States, with 20 ncerts scheduled in 20 cities.

* * *

The season's first ballet premiere Sept. 25 at the Grand Théâre in Geneva will comprise four orks new to the company— eorge Balanchine's "Sonatine" d "Tombeau de Couperin," to avel's music, and "Western ymphony" (Hershy Kay), and hn Taras's version of "Pe- ushka," with Peter Heubi, Coine Marguet and Floris Alexander in the principal parts of e Stravinsky work. Jean-Marie nberson will conduct and Roert Cornman will be the pianist r "Sonatine." Other performances are scheduled Sept. 27, 3, 30 and Oct. 1, and for children's matinees on Oct. 28, 30, ov. 13 and 14.

* * *

The first new production of he opera season at the Württemerg State Theater in Stuttgart ill be Verdi's "La Traviata," staged by Jacques Karpo, director of the Marseilles Opera, and with sets and costumes by Roman Weyl. The first performances, on Sept. 18, 31 and 29, will be conducted by Janos Kulka, with Urszula Koszut as Violetta, Vasile Moldoveanu as Alfredo and Raymond Wolansky as Germont. On Oct. 5, a "second premiere" brings Silvio Varviso as conductor and a cast headed by Sylvia Geszty, Carlo Bini and Günter Reich in the principal parts.



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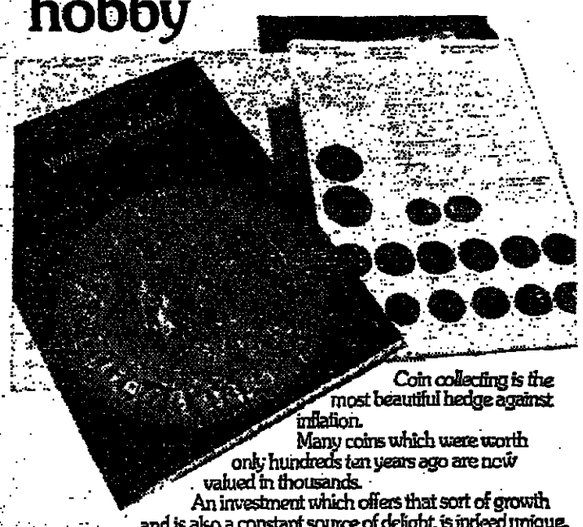
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 6— Tuesday, September 14, 1976 *

African Venture

Dr. Kissinger's journey to Africa is a venture onto difficult ground. It is not, however, an "adventure" in the sense that word is usually applied nowdays in foreign affairs. In terms of the prestige of the secretary of state and the administration, it is chancy. The complications of racial issues in southern Africa, as well as the simplifications which pass for principles among the protagonists, make the possibilities of success, for either short or long term, painfully slim. Yet the need for injecting some outside rationality, of offering a bridge to parties separated by such wide and dangerous divisions, may make this Henry Kissinger's finest hour, and provide an instance of genuine courage on the part of Gerald Ford.

Initiatives of this kind, launched during a presidential campaign, are generally and with a good deal of justice viewed with some suspicion. But quite obviously in the present case even success in Dr. Kissinger's African diplomacy—some compromise between blacks and whites there—would bring blasts from conservatives certain the African whites had been sold down the Vaal River or radicals equally sure that the black movement toward freedom had been deflected.

The failure which could very likely ensue would reflect on Kissinger's competence and bring renewed charges, ironically from those who complained of the U.S. role as "world policeman," that Africa had been too long ignored. And Jimmy Carter, who has been saying that the United States should take strong moral stands but abstain from interfering with foreign governments, would find a new argument for his program of virtue without risk.

Yet the possibilities of a vast human tragedy in southern Africa, with whites fighting blacks, and one black tribe or ideology fighting other black tribes and parties, with not only the governments imposed upon the indigenous Africans in chaos but the imported technologies on which so much of Africa's economy depends reduced to wreckage, are so urgent that whatever hope the Kissinger mission holds out must be sustained.

The U.S. relationship to Africa has been a peculiar mixture of intimacy and remoteness. For those blacks whose ancestors were brought to the United States as slaves, Africa is the homeland, where the cultural roots—which have blossomed in so many forms in America—were planted. And U.S. trade and industry have many ties to that distant continent.

But politically, the United States took almost no part in the colonization of Africa (Liberia is the sole and unusual exception). Africa was long regarded in Washington as a European responsibility, to a far greater extent than Asia or the Pacific islands. But that responsibility has limits. White southern Africa has rejected it. The United States may just be able—because its power is great and its previous record in Africa unmarred by the old colonialism—to act as mediator.

This may be Dr. Kissinger's last major effort in personal diplomacy. His future in the State Department, whoever wins in November, seems dim. It would be a happier farewell, perhaps, if the secretary were able to tackle some easier feat in some more promising areas (although these are becoming steadily rarer). But the African journey, whatever its results, provides no mean climax to an extraordinary career.

International Opinion

Reform in Spain

The proposals for Spanish constitutional reform unveiled at the weekend still leave many questions unanswered. The reform plan announced by Adolfo Suarez, the Prime Minister, sketches only the broad outline of a new two-chamber parliament to be elected by universal suffrage by June next year. The relative powers of the two chambers are still not totally clear, although it seems likely to be slightly in favor of the lower house; nor is it clear how the Prime Minister and his Cabinet would be appointed under the new system.

More important still, the details of the electoral law, under which the vote will be organized, are still unknown. The provisions of the law, particularly those covering the right to hold meetings and demonstrations, freedom of speech, and the allocation of television and radio time, will be a key factor in assessing the legitimacy of the elections and the parliament that emerges from them. For the moment, there is no indication as to how many parties will contest the elections...

—From The Financial Times.

Socialism in Burma

Burma has been an object lesson in the disaster that can follow the resolute application of Western-conceived socialist policies—not to mention the misuse of Western aid. Socialism was good, constructive, progressive, potentially nation-building if public enthusiasm could be harnessed by the leadership of revolutionary and patriotic brigadiers and colonels. Under Gen. Ne Win's direction year by year parcels of the economy were nationalized and promptly suffered thereby. The more that was nationalized the lower the production, the larger the black market, the greater the corruption. Year after year it went on because the motives were beyond criticism and surely success must be round the next corner. By now disappointment is so widespread that no magic can dispel it.

The political decline has matched the economic . . . elections were held and the expected result enabled the government to be formed headed by Ne Win, who had divested himself of his military rank. The change inspired nobody. Apathy soon turned to resentment and to anger . . . Ne Win himself has retreated into a degree of isolation that has worried the government. . . .

—From The Times (London).

Morale in Soviet Forces

At present there can only be speculation as to the motives that led a young Soviet Air Force officer to land his top-secret weapons system in Japan. But it is worth recalling in this connection that a few months ago radio signals picked up in Sweden suggested that a Soviet Navy crew had mutinied and attempted to seek asylum in Scandinavia only to be forced to submit by Russian Air Force bombardment. A suspicion that these may not be just isolated incidents is encouraged by a recent spate of publications dealing with ideological and disciplinary problems in the Soviet forces.

At the end of July, for instance, Defense Minister Ustinov told political officers that it was not enough for a Soviet soldier to be a master of his weapons: This must be backed up by comprehensive ideological, psychological and disciplinary training. Gen. Yepishev, writing in "Kommunist," recently warned of the "ever more subtle imperialists' propaganda." A rising level of education in the Soviet forces seems to have brought a sharpening of critical faculties.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

The British Cabinet Shuffle

Ireland, it would seem, is no longer the graveyard of British political reputations. Ministers who served in Northern Ireland under Mr. Whitelaw received considerable advancement in the Conservative party; now their successes are quite eclipsed by [Friday's] series of promotions. Mr. Rees, as had long been expected, is elevated to the Home Office . . .

An Irishman might be forgiven for reacting with cynical wonderment to the advancement—to a position which might be a base in the future for a challenge for something even higher, the leadership itself—of Mr. Rees, who presided over a series of disasters in Northern Ireland . . . Such a reaction would be less than fair . More recently, in spite of the worsening security problems, his reputation has risen somewhat, both in the North and in the Republic . . . The appointment of Mr. Mason as Northern Ireland secretary gives no grounds for optimism about the possibility of a fresh and imaginative policy initiative . . . Mr. Mason is a solid and far from brilliant man, who presumably can be trusted to keep a steady course—but no more.

—From The Irish Times

China Loses Helmsman

Mao has departed without really settling the problem of his succession . . With Mao Tse-tung dead, the "radicals" who claimed a monopoly on his ideology and who theoretically had the advantage of his political support, have lost much of their strength. Although in the majority on the Politburo and very influential on the Central Committee where the split surfaced, they did not succeed in exploiting to the utmost the disgrace of Teng Hsiao-ping by taking over the government apparatus and the leadership of the army. The "moderates," until now paralyzed by the presence and the charisma of Mao, will be able to make their voices heard. They continue to dominate the central and provincial hierarchies where the nomination of Hua Kuo-feng brought no major changes.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

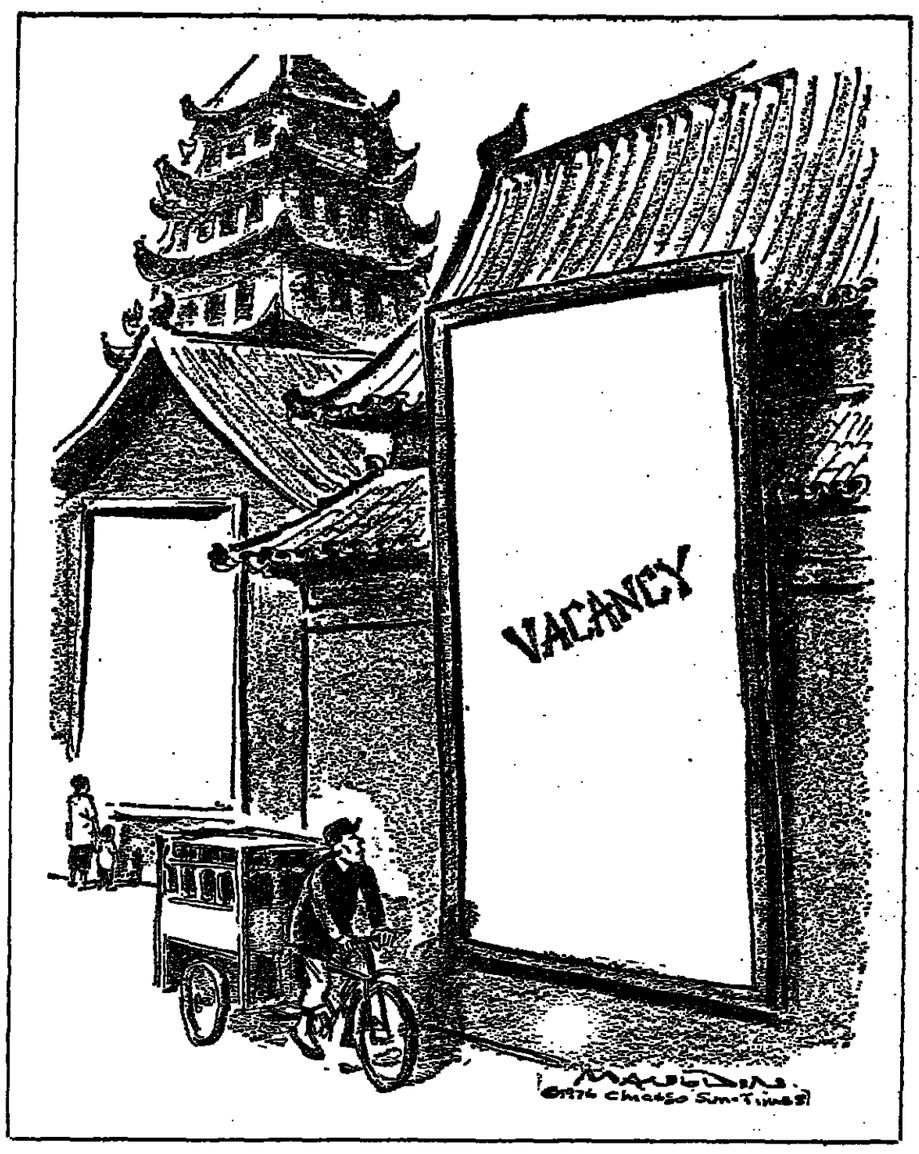
September 14, 1901

NEW YORK—President William McKinley died early this morning as a result of wounds inflicted on him by an anarchist assassin last week. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt now becomes President under the terms of the American Constitution. Mr. McKinley had been thought to be recovering; however, he suffered a relapse as a result of his inability to digest solid food. The whole nation is in mourning as a result of his demise. Mr. Roosevelt will take the oath of office today.

Fifty Years Ago

September 14, 1926

LONDON—The world's longest underground railway came into operation today with the opening of the new "tube" here. The line, which runs from Edgware in north London to Morden in south London, was used by 30,000 passengers on its first day in use. The line cost fifteen million dollars to construct and will be known as the "Northern Line." Several other subway lines are being contemplated to serve London's ever-growing populace, now at over 2,500,000.



Semantic Surprise for a Senator

By Anthony Lewis

APTOS, Calif.—Can a 70-year-old Japanese-American professor of semantics who talks to farmers about the concept of the verbal elite be elected a senator from California? The answer appears to be yes.

S.I. Hayakawa has never run for public office before. He registered as a Republican only three years ago. But he rolled over the opposition in the Republican primary, and right now the signs are that he is running ahead of the incumbent Democrat, Sen. John Tunney.

One moment of televised glory propelled this unlikely candidate into politics. He was president of San Francisco State College during the days of student rebellion, and he prohibited demonstrations. On Dec. 2, 1968, a sound truck roared defiance of the ban. Hayakawa climbed on the truck and pulled the speaker wires. The scene, caught by the cameras, made him a folk hero to all who resented the students.

Today he sounds the conservative themes of order, individualism and property. But he is far from your typical right-wing California candidate. There is not a sign of Hollywood in his campaign, and not much of ordinary political organization. He trundles up the highway in a camper. On the platform, he talks in the slow, abstracted manner of an elderly professor.

The other day he roamed around the farm country near Monterey Bay—big for artichokes and brussels sprouts, among other things. In Salinas, to an audience of farmers, he quoted Irving Kristol, the New York University professor and neoconservative thinker, on what he calls the anti-busing business bias of the rabble intellectual elite. The farmers looked dazed.

Afterward, at a Republican women's lunch in Aptos, he mixed casually delivered conservative philosophy with jokes.

He had been told, he said, that there were now 100 McDonald hamburger shops in Japan: "What a terrible revenge for Pearl Harbor." When he visited his old parents in Kofu, Japan, sure enough there was a McDonald's. His usual Middle-Western voice slipped into a slight Japanese accent as he pronounced the name. Laughter. Then: "By God, it made me proud to be an American!" Much laughter.

One of the Republican women brought a copy of his 1939 book, "Language in Action," to be autographed. His picture on the back cover was dark, dapper and sinister, the Japanese spy type. Nowadays he looks comfortably tweedy, sporting the tam-o'-shanter that became his symbol at San Francisco State. He has not used his first name in the past, but now he is introduced folksily as "Doctor Sam."

Big Government

In the political part of his speech he mostly attacked big government. He blamed it, among other things, for the high level of crime among the young. They have nothing else to do, he said, because they are excluded from jobs by minimum wage laws and union apprenticeship rules.

In addition to minimum wage laws, he was critical of federal rules for safe tops on pill bottles and for staffing of day-care centers.

"Who has delegated to Washington the right to dictate the ratio of children to adults in day care?" he asked. "Is that something we can't figure out for ourselves, for gosh sakes? Let's have a society that welcomes adversity."

Rigid as some of his ideas may sound, Hayakawa does not come across as strident. His oddity as a candidate helps him, too. In California politics, it is a great advantage to be something different. And he scores by saying just what he thinks. Asked what he feels about abortion, he replies: "It's none of the government's damn business."

Tunney is running scared, making his campaign, in good part, an attack on what he calls Hayakawa's "obsolete philosophy." He has pressed hard for debates between the candidates, but it appears that none will take place until very late in the campaign.

If Doctor Sam does become a senator, he may ironically owe much to the young radical who challenged Tunney unsuccessfully in the Democratic primary, Tom Hayden. So far, Hayden has not endorsed Tunney, and some of his supporters are going for Hayakawa.

One Hayden backer explained that a Tunney defeat would "show liberals that they can't be wishy-washy." How bankrupt can left-wing politics in this country get? Tunney led the successful effort in Congress to block United States involvement in Angola. His defeat, by however amiable a man of the right, would encourage the very adventurism abroad that Tom Hayden used to oppose.

John Dornberg

From Munich:

Schmidt and Kohl debating the 'nondebate' on television to which each claims now to have challenged the othe

MUNICH.—There was a period a few weeks ago when it seemed that West Germany's election campaign might run its full course without a single issue for the "ins" to discuss with the "outs".

But now, with only 19 days left before 38 million voters are expected at the polls, a campaign issue appears to have crystallized after all.

After accompanying both "Helmuts"—Schmidt and Kohl—on their whistle-stopping trains and listening to their oratory for nearly a week, the issue, I must now conclude, is the campaign itself.

On the one hand there is Kohl, the Christian Democratic candidate for chancellor, insisting that the Social Democrats are conducting an "Olympics of insult and defamation" in which he refuses to participate. But having said that, he then launches into precisely the tirades he claims to abjure.

'Horror Pictures'

On the other hand, there is Chancellor Schmidt accusing the Christian Democrats of misleading the country by painting "malicious horror pictures" and of conducting a campaign that instigates "spiritual civil war." Those accusations having been made, he then depicts members of Kohl's shadow cabinet as "political incendiaries" and "archreactionaries."

Next to debating their campaign styles, however, the two protagonists are debating "the debate," or more specifically, the "nondebate" on television to which each claims now to have challenged the other.

The matter came up last month when Kohl expressed the desire to meet Schmidt in a series of TV duels along the lines of the forthcoming encounters between President Ford and Jimmy Carter.

The need for such an electronic confrontation is questionable here.

West Germany is a country where important debates in parliament are televised live, and in their entirety. Leading politicians are on screen, either being interviewed or discussing with each other, several days each week, every week of the year—in part, as a TV producer confessed recently, because they cost the financially hard-pressed networks less to air than professional entertainers.

Kojak Preferred

One might also question how much of the viewing public is really interested. There is a new show, for example, "Citizens Ask—Politicians Answer," in which each of the top candidates faces direct grilling from members of a studio panel of ordinary burghers. Last week it was reportedly ignored by an estimated two-thirds of the viewing audience, which tuned in instead to Telly Savalas performing as Lt. Kojak on the competing channel.

Be that as it may, Schmidt rejected the challenge to a duel for several reasons.

Meeting Kohl alone in front of the cameras, he felt, would give his opponent unnecessary additional exposure and enhance his prestige.

It would also divert attention from the key role played in the opposition by Franz-Josef Strauss, the leader of its semi-autonomous Bavarian wing, who is generally considered the party's "kingmaker" and behind-the-scenes "strongman."

In the event of a Christian Democrat victory Oct. 3, Strauss would enter Kohl's government as vice-chancellor and finance minister. He has already served notice that he would take keen interest in foreign and defense affairs that goes beyond the finance portfolio and members of the Cabinet.

Who's Batting

"The real opponent and the most important opposition figure," Schmidt insisted, "is Strauss. A debate with Kohl alone would be like going into a game where it isn't clear who's really batting."

Moreover, a Schmidt-Kohl debate would eclipse Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the leader of the Free Democratic party, whose support the left-liberal coalition government depends.

Then, too, tacticians reason that a series of one-hour debates would have given Kohl plenty of opportunities to dominate the show with the slogans, generalities and platitudes on which he is basing his campaign, while leaving Schmidt insufficient time to spell out reasoned and factual replies.

Strategically sensible as Schmidt's decision may have been, it is having a devastatingly adverse effect on his campaign thus far.

Not only do opinion surveys indicate that a majority of the voters would favor a Schmidt-Kohl TV duel, but the Chancellor, once feared by political opponents as "Schmidt-the-lip" and renowned for sharp, intelligent and witty repartee, is now being accused of "ducking" and has been ridiculed by the opposition as "Schmidt-the-flinch."

Twelve days ago, apparently after his campaign managers had second thoughts, and probably too late to undo the damage, he offered the alternative proposal of four round table discussions, each of three hours duration, and each involving the two candidates for vice-chancellor — Strauss and Genscher—as well.

Predictably, the opposition declined, calling the proposal "grotesque" and "bordering on television megalomania." The overwhelming public opinion, however, was that the format and sheer length of those sessions would make for some very dull televiewing until election day.

Anglo-Saxon Style

A more viable, politically justifiable and certainly more entertaining proposal would have been a classical Anglo-Saxon style formal team debate with the candidates on each side first presenting their case in alternate appearances at the rostrum, then given equal time to rebut.

But alas, that kind of debating taught in U.S. high schools and colleges, is almost unknown in West Germany.

At any rate, the nondebate has emerged as a major topic in a campaign devoid of real issues and is being fought with what seems to be an inexhaustible supply of slogans. It is likely to dominate it for the time that remains.

There are, of course, other matters that could determine the outcome of what opinion polls indicate is one of the closest political races ever held here.

Paramount among them is the personality contest between Schmidt, a decisive, authoritarian pragmatist with towering international stature, and Kohl, a man whose popularity has risen immensely by projecting an image of himself as "The Good Burgher" from next door. A decade ago, when it was axiomatic around the world that the West Germans preferred strong leaders who were also respected abroad, the outcome would have been readily predictable. But the West Germans are changing, and now it is a toss-up.

As a result, it is plausible that just the way a TV debate tipped the scales in the U.S. 16 years ago, a nondebate may tip the in West Germany next month.

That would be an ironic twist in a country where television perhaps the most widely used forum for political discussion in the Western world.

Letters

The Koh-i-Noor

Pakistan's claim (IHT, Sept. 8) to the Koh-i-Noor diamond is not historically well-founded. This gem was discovered at the Kulur mine near the present-day city of Hyderabad, India—hundreds of miles from modern Pakistan. The owner of the mine was a great Persian adventurer, Muhammad Said Mir Jumlah, who had made his fortune at the Court of Golkonda (later Hyderabad). He gave the diamond to the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1656, and later it was in Persia and Afghanistan before arriving in Lahore. In 1849 it was presented by the young Sikh Maharajah of Lahore, Dulip Singh, to Queen Victoria. Thus it left the subcontinent nearly a century before Pakistan even existed.

Any number of individuals, including the Shah of Iran, might make strong claims to the gem on the grounds it was stolen from their royal predecessors. Four nations—India, Persia, Afghanistan and Great Britain—have historical links to the stone which far outweigh those of Pakistan. Perhaps the Koh-i-Noor—which is certainly too large to be considered in good taste—might be cut into a number of smaller gems, all of equal size, and these distributed to all the possible claimants.

ROBERT ALDERMAN.
Paris.

Indispensable Man

Steven V. Roberts's article (IHT Aug. 28-29) "Caramanlis: Still Indispensable" was very timely and useful.

Truly, as that Western diplomat exclaimed, it is very encouraging that Caramanlis is back on the European scene. Especially for the Greeks of Cyprus and Greece, it is comforting to know that the man who succeeded in bringing about the 1959 Zurich agreement which established Turkey and Greece as guarantors of Cyprus's independence is now handling the serious crises of Cyprus and the Aegean.

Indeed, Caramanlis is still indispensable . . . to NATO.

K. NICOLAUSSON.
Stockholm.

Yanks Remonstrated

President Ford said that "a solution to the southern African racial problem is to our national interest" (IHT, Sept. 9).

This reminds me of a conversation I had with a South African in London some 15 years ago. The conversation ended with his telling me, "Why don't you Yanks mind your own bloody race problems in the U.S.A. before you start meddling in our affairs?" Too bad that President Ford never met this chap.

R.P. SULLIVAN.
Villennes-sur-Seine.

Rules of Logic

On the front page of your Sept. 10 issue appears an article containing the following comment on a speech made by South African Prime Minister John Vorster:

"He said the government will adhere to its policy of offering blacks political rights only in the remote tribal homelands that it is creating for them on the least desirable 15 per cent of South Africa's territory."

On Page 4 of the same issue appears an article on one of these homelands which is to obtain its independence shortly. It states among other things: "The new country, carved out of South Africa, will cover 14,300 square miles, making it nearly as big as Denmark. It will have a population of 3 million, comparable to that of Israel. Its terrain, as beautiful and fertile as any in Africa, is enhanced by a 155-mile coastline on the Indian Ocean."

Your readers know that even the most simple rules of logic are not always observed in discussions of South Africa. Nevertheless, I am sure they would like to know which of these two statements is true, since they cannot both be accurate.

M. LE ROUX.
Press Attaché.
South African Embassy.
Paris.

King Carter

When Jimmy Carter opened his campaign at Warm Springs, his link with the "patrician lawyer from New York" was more than just the spa. James Earl Carter, for all the grass roots portrait, is a patrician. That no mention is made of it in the press reflects on the media, not him. He is a descendant of one of the most illustrious FFVs, First Families of Virginia. King Carter is a name every Southerner knows. He was the most successful and largest landowner of the early 18th century. It's not "Jimmy who" down there and anyone who, in the Bicentennial year of our nation, takes pride in his birthright, should be proud to have as President a man who is a descendant of one of the founders of our nation.

HARRISON LEWIS.
Malta.

Liberal Alternative

Thanks are due to the International Herald Tribune for publishing the balanced article by William V. Shannon (IHT, Sept. 9) on Eugene McCarthy's campaign to offer a liberal alternative to Ford and Carter in the November election. Information on candidates outside the political establishment is always hard to come by, especially for residents abroad. Americans in Europe may be interested to know that they can help McCarthy campaign through the Committee for a Constitutional Presidency if they contact me at this address.

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Commission Paritaire No 34.221

...Clearers ...e Rate Set ...2 Per Cent

...esale Price Index ...s 1.6% in Month

...DN, Sept. 13 (Reuters).— ...t of borrowing money ...itain's commercial banks ... today, but the higher rates forced by the Bank ...nd failed to boost ster... ...he foreign exchange mar...

...entral bank, in a move ... to make sterling more ...e to foreigners, lifted its ...n lending rate on Friday per cent, equalling its ever.

"big four" commercial Barclays, National West... Midland and Lloyds— today by increasing their ...ding rates from 10.5 to ...ent. Interest for depos... ...nt up a full two points ...er cent.

...anks' move will probably ...at the building societies, ...nd money for house buy... ...have to raise their mort...tes.

...g initially benefited from ...k of England's lending... ...rease and the postpone... ...r 15 days of a threatened ...s strike, but the pound ...st ground and finished ...half a cent down from ...at $1.7482.

...m ahead of the monthly ...-of-payments figures due ...w was a factor in ster... ...lide, and there was also ...ncern that the govern... ...pay-restraint policy might ...ched to prevent a seamen's ...dealers reported.

...r interest rates, which will ...harder for business firms ...ow for investment and ...low the pace of economic ...y, depressed the stock ..., which closed at its lowest ...ace Oct. 20. The Financial ... index lost 4.7 points at ...

...e was also a government ...er today that the battle ... inflation is not yet won. ...olesale price index, reflect... ...ices charged by industries ...ir goods, rose 1.6 per cent ...gust," compared with 1.25 ...at in July.

...rvers said such rates gave ...hope that the government ...soon reduce inflation to ...digit figures. Rising raw ...al costs and the fall in the ...of sterling earlier this year ...blamed for the rise in the ...ale index.

...ugal Investments

...BON, Sept. 13 (Reuters).— ...n investments in Portugal ...ear totalled 2.684 billion ...s (85 million), an in... ...of 61 million escudos over ...according to figures publish... the Bank of Portugal today.

...olls Royce Profits Up 50%

...DON, Sept. 13 (AP-DJ).— ...rofits soared 50 per cent in ...st half, Rolls Royce Motors ...gs Ltd. reported today. ...gs in the period ended ...12 totaled £1.81 million ...red to £1.21 million in the ...go period.

...s of the luxury car and ... engine manufacturer ad... ...28 per cent to $44.102 mil... ...om £34.39 million.

...company declared an in... ...dividend of 1.65 pence per ...up from 1.5 pence a year

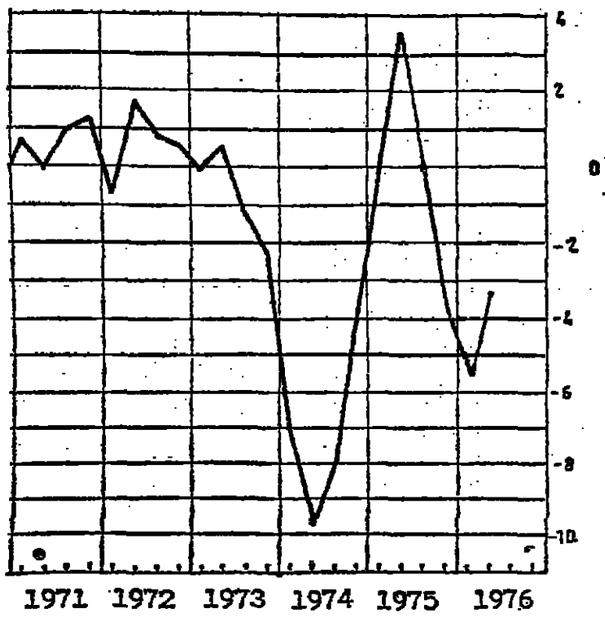
...e results for the full year ...show a further reasonable ...vement on the previous 12 ...s," the company said.

...the major export markets ...er cars, demand remains ..., with sales in the United ... far exceeding previous ..." it added.

The company said that improved profit margins on exports were in part the result of sterling devaluation. "In addition, there is a profit on exchange of £300,000 where there was nil in the corresponding half year in 1975," it said.

However, the company noted that, "If the present relationship between the pound and the dollar remains unchanged for the remainder of the year there will be no further significant profit on exchange but we will continue to enjoy the improved margins on our overseas business, which in the case of cars represents 60 per cent of output."

The firm said its diesel engine business has remained slightly subdued but it foresees "an upturn in demand, although as yet only small."



IMPROVEMENT—Graph traces France's current-account trend. Figures at right are in billions of French francs.

Current-Account Deficit Cut In France in Second Quarter

PARIS, Sept. 13 (IHT).—Increased exports and an influx of tourists last spring helped France sharply reduce its current-account deficit in the second quarter, the government reported today.

The seasonally-adjusted deficit totaled 3.5 billion francs (about $714 million). The shortfall in the first three months of the year was 5.35 billion francs. But in the second quarter of 1975, France reported a surplus of 3.3 billion francs.

The improvement resulted from a much smaller deficit in the trade balance—2.3 billion francs compared to the 3.2 billion francs of the first quarter—and a massive increase in the services account—a 1.2-billion-franc surplus, up from 200 million francs in the opening three months of the year.

The Finance Ministry said the trade deficit in the first quarter had been exaggerated by the revival of economic activity, which resulted in a heavy inflow of raw materials. By contrast, the second quarter was marked by a sharp increase in exports.

The surplus in the services account was mostly due to an inflow of 500 million francs in tourist spending, compared to an outflow in the first quarter of 70 million francs.

Transfer payments—the third element comprising the current account—were virtually unchanged at a 1.7-billion-franc deficit.

The ministry also noted a sharp improvement in the capital accounts of the balance of payments, which showed an inflow of 3 billion francs compared with an outflow of 2.8 billion francs in the first quarter.

Long-term capital movements showed an inflow of 2.5 billion francs resulting from borrowings abroad (down from 5.7 billion francs in the first quarter) and outflows of 1.9 billion francs for investments and 2.8 billion francs for commercial credits extended to foreign purchasers of French goods. This resulted in an overall long-term outflow of 2.2 billion francs.

However, short-term term capital flows, which the ministry observed was mostly of a speculative nature, totaled 5.2 billion francs.

In another report, the ministry said that the nation's official reserves fell 398 million francs from the July total to 85.2 billion francs at the end of August.

Italy Has Trade Surplus

ROME, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Italy had a trade surplus of 105 billion lire (about $125 million) in July compared with a deficit of 487 billion lire in June and a surplus of 17 billion lire in July 1975, according to provisional figures issued by the National Statistics Institute today.

It attributed the move into surplus—the first in 10 months—to the nation's import deposit scheme and the boost given to exports by the fall in the lira's exchange rate.

Over the first seven months this year Italy had a trade deficit of 2.96 trillion lire compared with a deficit of 1.05 trillion lire in the year-ago period, it added.

The institute also reported that industrial output rose 9.6 per cent in July from June, putting the 1970-based production index 10.1 per cent above July 1975 levels. The index now stands at 131.

Dutch Surplus Falls

THE HAGUE, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Holland's current-account surplus fell to 312 million guilders (about $110 million) in the second quarter from 1.46 billion guilders in the 1975 quarter, the Finance Ministry said today.

The surplus was also lower than the exceptionally high 2.33 billion guilders registered in the first quarter of this year, it said.

Seasonally adjusted, the second-quarter surplus fell to 210 million guilders from 2.21 billion guilders in the first quarter and 1.63 billion in the 1975 quarter.

The trade surplus fell to a seasonally adjusted 520 million guilders from 1.65 billion guilders in the first quarter.

Market Closed

The Zurich Stock Exchange was closed for a local holiday Monday. Banks were open until noon, which meant there was no late closing price for gold from Switzerland.

VW Raids GM For U.S. Plant

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Sept. 13 (AP).—Volkswagen has lured a General Motors executive, James McLernon, to head its U.S. automobile assembly plant, a VW spokesman said today.

Mr. McLernon, who has worked with GM since 1949, was general manufacturing manager in the Chevrolet division. His appointment as chief executive officer of the VW unit is effective immediately.

Exxon, Shell Talks in U.K. Said to Fail

Firms Are Resisting State Participation

LONDON, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Shell and Exxon were unable to agree to government proposals for state participation in their North Sea oil assets at a meeting with Energy Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn, sources close to the talks said today.

The two companies, which are partners in the Brent, Auk, Dunlin and Cormorant fields, are principally concerned about the government's proposal to take an option on 51 per cent of their North Sea oil supplies, the sources said.

The companies have examined the agreement reached between the government and British Petroleum, which had initially objected to the proposed oil option, the sources said.

Under the BP deal, British National Oil Corp., the government-controlled petroleum company, has an option to take 51 per cent of BP's oil from 1977 but will sell all of it back in 1977 and 1978. From then to 1981, BP may supply non-U.K. oil in place of the oil under option.

However, Shell and Exxon, which recently estimated their joint share of Britain's oil reserves under development at 30 per cent, may be seeking different arrangements because of their refining and supply commitments, the sources said.

BP has four U.K. refineries with an overall capacity of 29.5 million tons a year, while Shell has five with 32 million tons capacity and Exxon two with 34 million tons capacity.

BP's share of the gasoline market is around 15 per cent against around 20 per cent each for Shell and Exxon, BP's share of the fuel oil market is around 18 per cent against around 25 per cent each for Shell and Exxon.

In June, Shell, Exxon and the Energy Department held preliminary talks on participation. A joint statement issued after those talks referred to the companies' heavy on-going investment and refining commitment.

Spokesmen for Shell and Exxon declined to comment on the progress of the participation talks. An Energy Department spokesman confirmed talks with the companies took place this morning but declined comment.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Chrysler to Boost Capital Spending

Chrysler Corp. is going to increase capital spending by 33 per cent to about $600 million next year. Chairman John Riccardo says that spending this year will total $250 million to $450 million. Expenditures next year will be at least $150 million above that and in the $600-million range, according to his estimate. But spending will still fall short of the 1968 record of $650 million. He says that about 60 per cent of the spending would be for tools and developing new products. The remainder will be for facilities, but this will not include any major new plants. General Motors has already announced it would spend $3 billion in 1977, up from about $2.3 billion this year, and Ford Motor has said it would spend a record $1.8 billion next year, up from $1.4 billion this year. Mr. Riccardo says Chrysler plans no borrowing to finance its capital spending program. Some of it is to be paid for out of expected earnings but most of it is to come from cash flow generated by depreciation and amortization.

Dome Petroleum Buys Dome Mines

Dome Petroleum, the Canadian oil and gas firm, has purchased 1.3 million shares of Dome Mines Ltd., the maximum sought under its tender offer of Aug. 20. This represents about 50 per cent of the 2.55 million shares offered to it. As a result of the purchase, Dome Petroleum's ownership of the outstanding shares of Dome Mines, a gold-mine operator, has increased to 1.9 million shares (20.5 per cent) from 600,000 shares (9.3 per cent).

Kaiser Steel Lays Off Workers

Kaiser Steel Corp. has begun laying off workers at its California steel mill due to poor demand for steel products in its Western states marketing area. The layoffs will reduce employment at the mill to 8,000, from a peak of 8,400 last month. Kaiser says the heavy construction industry, which accounts for a major part of its business, has not recovered from last year's recession. "We have reached the point that we must reduce production to be in balance with lower mill-shipmen demand," an official says.

Sumitomo Delays Singapore Project

Sumitomo Chemical has postponed the scheduled start-up of a 300,000-metric-ton-per-year ethylene plant in Singapore to 1983 from 1979 on the advice of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Sumitomo says the project has a current cost estimate of 20 billion yen (about $70 million), with the Japanese side scheduled to provide half. The company has sought participation from other Japanese firms and is asking for a Japanese government subsidy. In July, the Association of Petrochemical Industries of Japan drew up guidelines to curb competition among members' production and sales operations abroad. The guidelines were to be used under administrative guidance from MITI, which Sumitomo cited in making its announcement.

Toyota, Nissan Exports Increase

Toyota's exports in August rose 24 per cent from a year ago to 38,799 units (including 60,097 cars). Nissan, the nation's second largest auto firm, exported 87,316 units (including 61,664 cars), up 32 per cent. Toyota's exports included 26,128 units to the United States, 6,412 to Australia, and 6,837 to Saudi Arabia. Nissan's exports included 31,537 units to the United States, 9,566 to Australia, 5,579 to Britain and 6,360 to Saudi Arabia.

Fail to Meet International Standards

Poor Quality Control Cuts East-Bloc Sales

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, Sept. 13 (NYT).—The clerk at a Belgrade department store took the new light bulb a customer had handed him, plugged it into a test socket, and when it failed to light, tossed it away with a shrug.

Then the customer handed him three more fresh bulbs off the shelf, each of which also failed to light. Finally, a fifth bulb worked, and the customer bought it.

"You want good bulbs," the clerk said with a wry grin, "you go to Europe." (Some in Eastern Europe have the curious habit of referring to Western Europe simply as "Europe".)

The problem of quality control has plagued Communist manufacturers since the Russian revolution. It has become particularly critical recently because of the increasing dependence of Communist countries on trade with the West. Such trade demands access to hard Western currency, which can be earned through exports.

But shoddy goods manufactured in Eastern Europe face formidable competition on world markets.

"We have to admit," a senior economic official in one of the Soviet-bloc countries privately acknowledged, "that we do not meet international standards of quality for many of the things we manufacture. That is a nuisance for our own people, but it is really bad when we turn to foreign trade."

In general, the quality of manufactured goods in Yugoslavia is probably superior to that of goods made in most other Communist countries.

But even here, poor workmanship is so serious a problem that the government has seen fit to enact a new "law of standardization" that will come into force later this year to penalize poor quality control.

Enforcement of the new law is supposed to "restore consumer confidence in Yugoslav standards."

Last year government quality-control inspectors confiscated more than $8 million worth of substandard goods in tests of some 30,000 Yugoslav products. According to statistics disclosed recently, an examination of 3,600 items of one kind of product resulted in the discarding of more than 2,000 as faulty.

Depends on Management

In the Communist world, as in those nations where capitalism prevails, different manufacturing enterprises maintain different standards of quality. Much seems to depend on the caliber of management.

Thus, a U.K. distributor recently tested and bought 300 Polish-built motorcycle frames, which met the standards. But he could find no Polish-made motorcycle engines of adequate quality to install in them. He finally bought the engines he needed in Taiwan, mating them in Britain with the Polish frames.

Economists in both East and West see one of the main problems in Communist countries as the political necessity to provide employment for every citizen. (An exception is Yugoslavia, where there is a chronic and enormous unemployment problem.)

Thus, even the most inefficient and outdated plants are often kept in operation by the state simply to soak up labor—a practice possible in a social system where there is supposed to be no such thing as bankruptcy.

There is also a huge political increment in the management of most Communist manufacturing enterprises, and jockeying for power is often at the cost of efficient production.

The main criterion for success as a Communist manager is still the meeting or "overfulfilling" of the officially planned production goals. Today, as a half-century ago, these achievements are still often measured purely according to the number of units produced, without taking into account the number that must be rejected later as unusable.

Finally, the incentive for most people to work hard is small in Eastern Europe, because income is assured no matter how poor the work, and there is always more money than goods, in any case.

During the last year, some countries, notably Czechoslovakia, have reported official campaigns to thwart lazy workers who sneak out of their factories for most of the day.

But despite signs that the Soviet Union and most of the other Communist nations in Europe plan new campaigns to improve the quality of their products, many local experts are skeptical of the results.

Consumers Complaining: Digital Time Stops Running

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (NYT).—"I bought this digital watch for $35, wore it about two months and then one day it just stopped working," a New York commuter complained.

"We have gotten returns on 30 per cent of all digital watches we've sold since last Christmas," reports Philip Steinmetz, watch buyer for J.C. Penney Co. "And once a customer gets a bad watch, he naturally tells his friends and this really hurts sales."

Last April, he said, "on a watch shipment from Texas Instruments we had to send back 40 per cent of the units before we even got them onto the shelves to sell to customers."

These complaints are not isolated. Other retailers report as many as a third of these watches are defective or being returned by customers. At least 12 million Americans are buying digital watches this year, paying from $22 for a plastic-cased model to $2,500 for a 14-karat gold-cased model. If the retailers' reports are accurate, millions of customers will be complaining before long.

There are two types of digital watches: the light-emitting diode (LED), with a button that is pushed to light up the time; and the liquid crystal diode (LCD), which has silver-gray, continuous-display digits.

The major problem is the battery, which often is not powerful enough to take the everyday use demanded of a watch. The LEDs are particularly vulnerable to battery trouble. In addition, quality control among the other parts within the watch module reportedly is poor.

Major producers of digital watches include electronic companies such as Texas Instruments, National Semiconductor, Fairchild Camera & Instrument and Litronix Inc. Another 60 companies are involved in the industry but the dramatic price slashing and the quality problems seem to be shaking out some.

"The industry right now is in a chaotic state with competition coming from the traditional watch manufacturers like Bulova, as well as the large semiconductor companies, plus all the assemblers and opportunists in the Far East," said Stewart Carrell, group vice-president at Texas Instruments. "People are scrambling for marketplace but the engineering expertise has not been terribly high as manufacturers rush to get in."

The troubles could affect future sales, some retailers say.

The digital watches are still selling well and at a much higher level than last year. Some sellers fear, however, that the bubble may break. "Retailers will panic as orders slow down," says Mr. Steinmetz of Penney's.

Some even think the now-popular LED digital watch is doomed.

Don Richard, vice-president of American Microsystems Inc., which has withdrawn from the business, says:

"The LED watch is basically a gimmick, an electronic hula hoop, with distinct disadvantages—you can't read it in broad daylight, you can't discreetly look at your watch, you have to use two hands to find out the time, and they need so much repair."

Fear of Strike At Ford Dulls N.Y. Trading

Dow Drops 5.07 Points, Turnover Slows

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—The threat of a strike at Ford Motor Co. put a damper on trading today and prices headed moderately lower on the New York Stock Exchange.

Ford's contract with the automobile manufacturers expires at midnight tomorrow. Union chief Leonard Woodcock said he was not optimistic about chances for a settlement before the deadline.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 5.07 to 983.39. At 3 p.m., the index was off only 1.33 after having been modestly ahead earlier in the day.

Volume on the Big Board eased moderately to 16.10 million shares from 16.93 million on Friday.

Auto stocks surrendered fractions. Ford slipped 1/4 to 55 7/8, General Motors 7/8 to 68, and Chrysler 1/4 to 20 3/8.

Walter Kidde did not trade. It said it received a number of purchase offers for its wholly-owned U.S. Lines subsidiary. Kidde last traded at 29 7/8.

Dome Mines dropped 1 1/2 to 36 after a delayed opening. Dome Petroleum, off 1/2 at 39 on the American Stock Exchange, said it bought 1.3 million shares of Dome Mines.

Also down were IBM, off 1 7/8 to 277 5/8, Chemical New York 1 3/8 to 40 5/8, Kodak 2 5/8 to 91 1/2, Digital Equipment 2 3/8 to 160 5/8, Dow Chemical 1 1/4 to 44 3/4, Disney 1 3/8 to 49 1/8, and General Dynamics 1 3/8 to 51 1/8.

Eli Lilly gained 1 1/4 to 53, while MCA also picked up 1 1/4 to 29 7/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined, with the index off 0.39 at 102.64.

Westates Petroleum dipped 1/8 to 9 7/8, while Syntex lost 3/8 to 25 5/8, and Houston Oil 3/8 to 63 1/8.

Presley eased 1/2 to 10 despite a bullish sales forecast late last week.

In Chicago, soybean, soy meal and oil futures fell to allowable daily limits, but meal and oil came off the bottom before the close.

Belgrade-Oslo Accord

BELGRADE, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Yugoslavia and Denmark today initialled here an agreement to avoid double taxation of income and property, official sources said.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 13

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
34½	32½	ACF Ind 1.80	8	17	34½	34⅛	34⅜	⅛
4	1⅞	AJ Indust	7	27	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
24⅞	17⅛	AMF Inc 1.24	10	167	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	
17¾	12¼	APLCorp 1	5	33	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
69⅞	47½	ARASv 1.20	15	18	54½	54	54½+	⅜
23	12⅝	ASALtd .80		216	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	⅝
11⅞	7¼	ATOInc .28	5	35	8½	8	8 —	⅛
52⅞	37¾	AbbtLab .68	17	157	51⅜	50¼	50¼—	¼
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	13	10	9	9	9	
4	2⅝	AdmDg .04	6	6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
12⅜	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		33	11⅜	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
12	7¾	Addressog	8	34	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
33½	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	11	317	32¾	32⅜	32⅜—	¼
50½	36½	AetnaLf pf 2		5	48½	48½	48½—	½
9¼	4⅝	Aguirre Co	3	12	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
14⅝	9¾	Ahmans .22	6	41	13¾	13½	13½—	⅛
6	2⅞	Alleen Inc	19	29	3⅛	3	3	
39⅞	34¼	AirProd .20	16	223	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞+	¼
13⅝	11	AirbnFrt .50	12	10	13	12¾	12¾	
34⅝	17½	Aircolnc 1.15	8	41	32⅞	32¼	32⅞+	⅜
25¼	16⅛	Akzona 1.20	10	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	
15⅞	13⅛	AlaGas 1.28	7	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
101¼	89	AlaP pf 9.44		z250	98¾	98½	98¾	
91½	77¼	AlaP pf 8.28		z100	87	87	87 —	1½
17	11⅛	Alaskln .45c	6	83	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
21⅜	14	Albanyln .72	10	4	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
6⅜	5⅛	AlbertoC .36	14	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
23⅛	17⅞	Albertsn .72	9	20	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
30¼	19⅞	AlcanAlu .40	82	231	26½	26½	26¼—	¼
18½	14⅛	AlcoSid .72	6	10	16⅞	16½	16⅞+	⅛
28	21⅜	AlconLb .23	19	133	24½	24¼	24¼	
9⅞	5½	Alexdrs .36e	5	44	6½	5⅞	5⅞—	⅜
11⅞	7⅞	AllegCo .15e	23	86	10⅞	10¼	10⅞—	⅛
43¼	26½	AllgLud 1.80	7	x118	36½	36¼	35¾—	¼
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		x2	41¼	41	41 —	½
20⅝	16¾	AllgPw 1.60	7	144	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞—	⅛
20	9½	AllenGrp .60	6	24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
44⅝	33½	AlldCh 1.80	9	131	37¾	37	37¾	
13⅝	9⅞	AlldMnt .64	7	20	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
15⅞	10⅝	AlldProd .60		6	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
56¼	43½	AlldStr 1.80	7	58	47	46⅛	46⅛—	⅜
6	3¼	AlldSupmkt		99	4½	4⅛	4¼—	¼
28	11⅞	AllisChal .60	7	111	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝+	⅛
11	6½	AlphaP Ind	12	6	10⅛	10¼	10⅛+	⅛
58½	35½	Alcoa 1.40	27	763	57	56⅛	57 —	⅜
41½	30	AmalSug .3a	3	18	33	32	33 +	1¼
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	14	30	56	55⅛	56 +	⅛
57¼	52½	Amax pfB 3		7	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞—	¼
22¼	11¼	AMBAC .80	8	56	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
21⅛	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	5	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
24¼	16⅝	AHess .30b	6	228	21¾	21½	21½	
54⅞	45⅝	AHes pf 3.50		160	54	53¼	54	½
21½	13⅛	AAirFilt .56	8	32	15¼	15	15¼	
16⅞	8½	Am Airlin	16	561	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
10	4⅞	Amcord .36	8	57	10	9⅞	10	
15⅝	11½	AmBaker 1	4	24	12⅞	12¾	12⅞+	⅛
43½	38⅛	ABrnds 2.60	8	56	41⅞	41¼	41⅝—	¼
26	21	ABrnd pf1.70		3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
39½	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	23	173	34⅞	34	34⅞—	¼
12¼	9½	AmBldM .48	6	25	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
36	30½	AmCan 2.20	8	64	35⅞	35½	35⅞+	⅛
23½	21	ACan pf 1.75		5	22¾	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		22	1⅝	1½	1½	
16⅞	12½	AmCredit .26e	5	51	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
29⅛	20½	ACyan 1.50	9	193	27¼	27	27⅛	
11	7¼	AmDistll		3	10	9⅞	10	
28½	19¾	ADistTel .84	11	59	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	⅜
7½	4¼	AmDualVt		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14	12½	ADul pf .34a		7	13⅞	13¾	13¾—	¼
23⅞	20⅛	AmElPw 2	9	715	23⅝	23¼	23⅝—	⅛
15	10	AFamily .28	6	16	12⅝	12½	12½+	¼
14	7⅝	AmFinSy pf		z400	8⅛	8	8⅛	
5⅜	2¼	AmFinSys		13	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
24¼	22⅛	AGIBd 1.96e		44	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
17⅛	15	AGenCv 1.32		25	16⅞	16¾	16¾—	⅛
17¼	12⅞	AGnIns .68	8	224	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
25⅞	21¼	A Ginpf 1.80		33	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	⅛
16	13¼	AGins pf .90		9	17¼	17¼	17¼	
16¼	13	AmHoist .80	4	31	15¼	14¾	14¾—	⅛
37¾	31⅛	AmHome 1	21	473	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
167	141½	A Homepf 2		2	155¾	155¼	155¾+	1¼
37¼	29½	AmHosp .40	21	114	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛—	¼
4⅞	2½	Am Invest	75	6	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
11	5⅞	A Medicl .24	8	45	11	10¼	10⅞	
8⅛	5½	A Medicorp .10	5	69	7⅛	7½	7⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4½	Am Motors	7	312	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞—	⅛
37½	32¼	ANatR 2.64	7	66	36¼	35⅞	36 +	¼
17¼	8½	AmSeat .40	6	16	10½	10	10	
14	8⅛	AShip 1.07t	6	44	13¾	13⅝	13¾+	⅛
28¼	16¾	AmStand 1.30	7	105	27⅝	26⅝	27 +	⅜
76½	54½	A Stdpf 4.75		16	76½	75½	76⅛+	1⅛
8¼	6	AmSteril .20	72	43	6⅞	6¼	6⅞—	⅛
33	26½	AmStrs 1.90	5	11	29½	29	29	
60⅝	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	1445	60¾	60⅜	60½	
64½	55	AmT&Tpf 4		691	65	64⅛	64⅝+	⅛
43⅛	43¼	ATT pfA3.64		2	47⅞	47¾	47⅞—	⅛
49⅛	45	ATT pfB3.74		56	49⅞	49	49 —	⅛
10⅞	8⅝	AWatWk .70	6	15	9½	9⅞	9⅞	
18	15½	AWat.1pf 1.43		z160	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
19¼	15	Ameron 1	5	29	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
10¼	5⅞	AmesD .12e	4	9	10	9⅞	9⅞	
24¼	19¾	Ametek 1.20	8	13	22⅛	22¼	22⅛+	¼
19⅞	14⅞	AmfacInc 1	6	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞+	⅛
35⅝	26	AMPInc .41	38	47	34⅞	34¼	34⅞+	½
9⅞	4¾	Ampex Corp	11	70	7⅞	7	7 —	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Amrep Corp		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
51⅛	35½	Amstar 2.70	4	45	41⅞	41	41¼+	¼
9	7⅞	Amstr pf .68		5	8	8	8	
46⅞	34	Amsted 2	7	32	46½	46	46½+	⅜
8	4⅞	Amtel .32	6	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
29½	17⅞	Anacond .60		148	29¼	28¾	29 +	⅛
32¼	22⅞	AnchrH 1.40	7	32	31⅞	31	31 —	⅛
46⅝	35¼	AndCly 1.60	9	6	46½	46¼	46½+	⅛
8¼	5½	Angelica .16	8	48	6⅞	6¼	6½+	⅛
10½	6¾	Anixter .20	6	14	7½	7½	7½	
12⅞	7¾	AnsulCo .53t		38	8	7¾	7¾—	¼
19½	10¼	Apache .50	7	50	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
29⅞	23⅞	Apco Oil	181	21	29	29	29	
3⅝	1⅝	Apeco Corp		33	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
86½	74½	ApPw pf8.12		z6500	87⅞	87¼	87⅛+	⅞
4⅝	2½	Appild Mag	13	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝	9¾	ArcataN .52	6	31	12¼	12	12 —	¼

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
31⅛	20⅝	ArchDan .20	10	227	22⅛	21⅞	22 +	¼
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	9	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
3½	1⅞	Aristar		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅞	15	AriPSv 1.26	7	123	17¼	17	17 —	⅛
113	103¼	AriPpf 10.70		2350	114¼	113⅝	113½+	½
27⅞	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	21	27	26¾	26¾+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		17	2½	2½	2½	
5⅞	4¼	Armada Cp	10	1	4¾	4¾	4¾+	⅛
35½	25¾	Armco 1.80	9	168	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
32⅝	27	Arm pf 2.10		14	29⅝	29	29⅜—	⅛
52	44¼	Armr pf 4.75		2400	51	51	51 —	½
32⅞	25⅞	ArmstCk 1	13	73	28⅝	28	28⅛+	⅛
21⅜	15	ArmRu .80	3	29	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
17½	12⅞	AroCorp 1	8	13	17¾	17½	17¾+	⅜
16	9½	Arvin .26e	5	76	15¼	15	15	
27½	25¼	Arvinin pf 2		6	27	27	27 +	⅛
20	13⅛	Asarco .30	26	104	16¾	16½	16⅝—	⅛
29⅞	19½	AshlOil 1.70	5	75	25⅞	25¾	25⅞+	¼
59	40½	AshlO pf2.40		1	52½	52½	52½+	1
40	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	10	77	31⅞	31½	31½—	⅜
14⅞	8¾	Athlone .60	5	9	13½	12⅞	13⅛	
4¼	1⅞	Atico Mtg		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19¾	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.62	7	142	19⅞	19⅝	19¾+	¼
104⅞	81	AtlRich 3.20	12	577	101⅞	100½	101 —	1
51¼	49¼	AtlRch wi		48	51	50½	50⅝+	⅛
67¼	54¼	AtlRc pf 2.50		294	63¾	63	63⅝—	½
7¼	3¼	Atlas Corp	9	118	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
35½	29¾	Auto Data	25	x11	31¼	31	31 —	⅛
7½	4⅛	Autmind .24	5	40	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
15	4½	Avco Corp	2	167	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	¼
1⅞	9-16	AvcoCp wt		13	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
41½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		3	39½	38⅞	38⅞—	¼
29⅝	23⅝	Averylnt .36	31	11	25¼	24⅝	25⅛+	⅜
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	7	68	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20⅞	10⅛	Avnetinc .60	7	157	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
49⅛	32¾	AvonPd 1.80	19	347	49⅛	48⅞	49 —	⅛

B

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	1⅞	BTMtg .30e		16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
36⅞	18¾	BabckWil 1	8	44	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	
14⅞	4⅝	Bache .40e	4	9	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
12¼	8⅞	Bakerln .24	8	13	9⅛	9	9⅛	
54	40⅛	BakrIntl .42	15	22	52¼	52	52¼+	¼
13⅝	8½	BaldDH .68	6	5	12¼	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
25¼	18¼	BallCp .80	7	42	22¼	21⅞	21⅞+	1⅛
21⅞	11⅞	BallyMf .02e	14	34	20	19½	19⅝—	⅛
26⅝	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	9	1220	26⅝	26½	26⅝—	⅛
16½	12⅞	BanCa 1.15e	268	6	13⅞	13	13⅞	
32⅞	16⅞	Bandag .05e	12	17	19⅛	18⅞	19 +	⅛
11⅛	4½	Bangr Punt	4	7	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
20	12½	BangP pf 2		3	17¾	17¾	17¾+	⅛
33	29⅛	BkofNY 2.20	6	17	32½	32	32⅜+	⅛
16⅞	11⅛	BkcfVa .88	6	7	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	
27½	25	BankAm	12	165	25⅞	25½	25⅞+	⅜
38	28⅞	BankTr 2	6	57	35¼	34¾	35⅛+	⅛
28¼	25⅛	BnkT pf 2.50		27	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
34½	25¼	BarbOil 1.60		13	30¼	30	30 —	¼
18	11½	BardCR .24	13	33	13¾	13½	13⅞—	⅛
35¼	27	Barnes 1.60	7	35	33½	32⅞	33½+	⅝
16½	7⅝	Basiclnc .60	6	1	15	15	15	
30	22½	BatesMf .80	17	8	24¼	23⅞	24¼+	⅛
39¼	27½	BauschL .80	9	46	28⅛	27⅞	28 +	⅛
46⅞	33	BaxtTrv .21	27	122	43⅝	43⅛	43⅜+	⅛
21	17⅞	BaySfG 1.88	7	5	21	21	21 +	¼
5⅞	4⅛	BoykClg .24	44	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
28	17	Bearing .50	11	10	26¾	26¼	26¾+	⅜
27⅛	21½	BeatFds .64	14	152	27	26⅝	26⅞	
28⅞	22⅝	Beckmn .28	18	110	27	26½	26½—	¼
42⅞	34	BectDick .50	17	49	37⅛	36⅞	37¼	
23⅞	14	BeechA .80	7	110	20¼	20	20 —	¼
17⅞	8⅞	Beker .28	79	406	11⅝	11	11⅛—	⅜
20½	13⅛	BelcoP .60e	7	22	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	½
24⅞	15⅞	Belden 1.32	9	2	22½	22¾	22¾	
11¼	7	BeldinHe .36	7	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
25½	15	BellHow .84		55	19⅞	19¾	19¾—	¼
52⅝	48	BellCda 3.72	7	49	51⅞	51⅝	51¾—	⅛
20	13⅛	BemisCo 1.20	8	10	19¼	19	19	
45¼	37¼	Bendix 1.72	9	66	39¾	39⅛	39⅞—	⅛
25⅞	17⅞	BenfiCp 1.45	5	141	24⅞	24¾	24¾	
59½	45½	Benef pf 4.30		4	57¾	57⅝	57¾+	⅛
284	251	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z10	27½	27½	27½—	¼
4¼	1½	BenfStd Mtg		3	1½	1½	1½	
2¼	1½	Benguet B .07e	6	86	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
5¾	2¾	Berkey Pho		215	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
22⅞	13⅝	Best Prod	13	437	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
48	33	BethStl 2	9	811	41⅞	41¼	41⅝—	⅛
33⅞	30½	BigThree .40	19	118	33¼	33	33	
28⅞	18⅞	BlackDr .40	22	215	20¼	20	20⅛	
11⅞	5	BlairJhn .48a	6	6	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	10	15¾	15½	15⅝+	⅛
20⅝	14⅞	BlockHR 1	11	48	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
48½	35⅞	BlueBell 1.60	5	58	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	
20⅝	20¼	BlueBell wi		3	20¾	20¾	20¾+	¼
5¾	3⅝	Bluebird Inc	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks	7	28	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
43½	24⅝	Boeing 1	11	134	41¼	41	41⅛+	⅛
30⅝	23½	BoiseCas .80	9	x97	25⅛	25	25	
20	17⅛	Bk Month	8	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
32⅞	26	Borden 1.48	10	635	32¾	32⅛	32¼+	⅛
30½	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	8	297	30	29⅛	29¾+	⅝
4⅛	2⅝	Boroans		6	20	3⅝	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
25¼	22⅛	BosEd 2.44	12	41	25¼	25	25⅛+	⅛
92	81½	BosE pf 8.88		z20	91½	91½	91½+	1
12	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		17	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
15⅛	13⅝	BosE pf 1.46		5	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
14¼	8¾	Braniff .24	12	580	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	
31¼	15¼	BraunCF .50	8	77	29⅞	29½	29⅞+	⅛
32¾	27¼	Brig Str .92	15	21	29¾	29½	29½—	¼
83¼	66¼	BristMy 1.80	16	103	78¼	77⅝	77⅞—	¼
50½	42¾	BristM pf 2		46	48½	46¾	47⅛—	¾
12½	9⅞	BritPet .33e	14	107	10⅛	10	10	
36½	25¾	BrkwGl 1.20	7	5	31⅞	31	31⅞—	⅛
18⅝	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	42	18¾	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
24⅞	25¼	BklUG pf2.47		8	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	
8½	5⅞	BwnShrp .20		8	7⅛	7	7	
13½	10⅛	BrwnC .15e	5	14	12¾	12¼	12¾	
26	18⅞	BwnGp 1.30	7	24	20⅞	20¾	20¾—	⅛
30¼	18	BucyEr .56	16	359	29	28¼	29 +	⅜
19¼	9⅞	BuddCo .80	4	31	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Budsind .24t	4	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26¼	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	14	16	21½	21½	21½	
11	6	Bulova .05j		31	7⅛	7	7	

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21¾	19⅝	BunkHll 1.86		24	20¼	20	20¼	
½	5-16	BunkH rt		108	5-16	¼	¼—	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		18	7¾	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
34	23⅞	Burlind 1.40	8	88	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	¼
48½	31⅞	BurlNo .90e	6	63	43⅛	42⅝	42⅞+	⅜
7⅛	6⅛	BurlNo pf.55		29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
30½	24⅝	Burndy .88	11	13	28¾	28¾	28¾	
109⅛	83⅛	Burrghs .68	23	276	93½	92¼	92¾	
30¼	18⅝	ButtesG Oil	6	63	21⅛	20¾	20⅞—	¼

C

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61	46¾	CBS 1.66	12	149	57⅜	57⅛	57¼—	¼
41	33	CBS pf 1		3	38¾	38¾	38¾—	¼
3¼	1¾	CCI Corp		11	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
2⅝	⅝	CIMtg Gp		23	13-16	¾	¾—1-16	
4¼	2⅞	CIRH Inv		4	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
37¾	26⅝	CITFin 2.20	8	86	36½	36¼	36½	
1⅞	⅝	CL Assets			¾	11-16	11-16+1-16	
7	4½	CL Asst pf1.16k		7	5¾	5½	5¾+	¼
6	3⅞	CLCAm .24	5	41	4½	4⅜	4½+	¼
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp		24	14⅛	14¼	14¼—	½
8¼	5⅛	CNA Finl	8	15	6½	6⅛	6⅜	
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		x7	12½	12½	12½	
13	11	CNAI 1.08a		33	12½	12⅝	12 —	¼
48⅛	40½	CPC Inl 2.20	9	174	45⅝	44¾	45⅛—	⅜
26½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	8	22	21	20¾	20¾—	⅛
4½	1⅞	CabCab For		6	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
29½	18⅞	CabotC 1.08	8	106	30½	29⅝	30⅛+	1
5⅛	2½	Cadence Ind	9	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5¼	3⅛	Caesars Wrl	14	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7¼	3	Cal Financ	8	44	7¼	7	7 —	¼
17½	15¼	CalPUt 1.56	9	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
17½	10⅝	Callahn .60r	17	1	13	13	13	
3¼	1¼	Cemrn Brn		8	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
27½	16½	CmpRL .60a	17	47	19⅜	18⅞	19¼—	⅛
35⅞	29⅝	CamSp 1.36	11	58	32⅞	32½	32⅝+	⅛
30½	29⅝	CampTag 1.12	10	x10	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
19½	13	CdnPac .86e	7	43	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	CanalR .64	10	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
55½	42¼	CapCitis .20	13	203	51¼	51	51¼	
24⅛	17⅝	CapHold .40	11	82	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞—	⅛
3	⅞	Capit Mt		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅞	30¾	Carbor .90	9	112	34⅜	34¼	34⅜+	⅜
4⅛	2½	Carling OKe	52	13	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20		4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
22⅞	17⅞	CaroPw 1.72	8	572	22¾	22⅛	22⅝+	⅛
30	26½	CarP pf 2.67		5	29½	29½	29⅝—	⅛
34½	21½	CarTec 1.80	8	5	34	33¾	33¾—	¼
18¼	11¼	CarrCp .52	15	63	16¼	16	16¼+	¼
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .89e		4	14	14	14 +	¼
25¼	17⅝	CartHaw .90	10	26	20½	20¼	20½	
8⅝	6¼	CartWall .40	32	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
11	8⅝	CascNG .71	5	15	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
17⅝	15	CastlCk .80b	6	82	15¼	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
62¼	55¾	CaterpTr 1.50	12	363	60⅜	60⅛	60⅛	
19⅛	14	CecoCp 1.15	8	3	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
58	42⅝	Celanse 2.80	8	75	47¼	47⅛	47¾	
14	7⅞	Cenlex .12	72	78	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
18⅛	13¼	CenSoW 1.20	10	490	16¾	16½	16⅝	
19⅛	17½	CenHud 1.72	8	21	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝+	¼
18⅝	15⅝	CenIllLt 1.60	11	75	17¼	17½	17⅝—	⅛
51¾	45	CnILt pf 4.50		z520	52	50½	50½—	½
31½	27½	CnILt pf 2.87		z380	29½	29⅜	29½	
15⅝	12⅞	CenIIPS 1.28	9	29	14⅝	14½	14⅝—	⅛
22½	18	CenLaE 1.40	8	13	21⅝	21¼	21½+	⅛
15¼	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	47	15⅛	15	15⅛—	¼
18	13⅞	CenSoya .60	7	129	14¾	14½	14⅝—	⅛
24⅞	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	94	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
35⅞	19½	CentrDat .60	16	344	34¼	32⅞	33¼—	1⅜
22⅛	15	Certfeed .65	7	2	17¾	17¾	17¾—	⅛
29¾	21½	CessnAir 1	10	206	28½	28¼	28⅜—	¼
28½	18	Chapint 1	9	x456	24⅞	23⅞	24 +	½
28⅝	18⅞	Chl pf 1.20		x136	24	23½	23⅞+	½
12⅞	11	ChaSp .68	9	395	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
5⅜	3⅞	CharlrCo .08	11	93	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
26⅞	21⅜	Chartr NY 2	5	47	24½	24⅛	24¼—	¼
8½	7	ChaseFd .60e		42	8⅛	8	8	
32¼	26⅛	ChaseM 2.20	12	349	28¾	28¼	28⅝+	¼
4	2½	ChaseT .23e		14	2½	2½	2½	
11	6	Chelsea .40	11	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
52	31½	Cheln 1.40	5	47	32	31¼	31⅝—	¼
43⅝	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	7	143	42⅛	40⅝	40⅞—	1⅛
27¼	25¼	Chesapk Va	7	28	26⅝	28⅝	28½	
30	25¼	ChesegP .76	17	97	25⅛	26¼	26⅛—	½
40⅝	34⅝	Chessie 2.10	7	28	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	
9¼	4½	ChiMilw Cp		17	6¾	6½	6½+	⅛
14⅞	8⅝	ChiMilw pf		1	13	13	13 —	¼
35¼	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	10	32	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	ChkFull .10t		5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
9⅝	4⅞	Chris Craft		88	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
15	9¼	Chroal .84	7	5	14⅞	14	14⅛—	¼
22⅝	10⅝	Chrysler .15e	17	863	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞—	⅛
21⅞	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	8	9	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
20¼	17	CinnGE 1.64	13	98	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
51	43⅛	CinGE pf 4		z30	46	46	46	
55½	50	CinG pf 4.75		z230	54	52¾	52¾	
106	97	CinG pf 9.30		z200	104	104	104 +	1
86½	76¼	CinG pf 7.44		z10	83	83	83 +	1½
104¼	99¾	CinG pf 9.52		z2120	105	103½	103¾+	½
35⅛	18¾	CinMila 1.40	15	35	29¾	29½	29¾+	⅜
37⅝	27⅞	Citicorp .96	11	616	33¼	32⅞	33 —	⅛
55¼	38⅝	CitiesSv 2.20	8	138	53¾	53¼	53⅝+	¼
5	1½	CitzSR .30e		8	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	7	CityInvst .66	8	393	11¼	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
⁵⁄₁₆	⅝	CityInv wt		12	½	7⁄16	7⁄16—1⁄16	
23¼	16½	Cityln pfB 2		21	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	¼
10¾	10	Cityh pf 1.10		46	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
46½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	14	134	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	
13⅞	9	Clarkil .50	9	24	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
73⅞	47	ClvCliff 1.50	13	3	69⅛	68⅞	69 +	⅛
30⅞	26½	ClvElll 2.56	9	91	30⅞	30½	30¾	
89¼	78	ClElll pf7.56		z70	84¼	84⅛	84¼—	⅜
122¼	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z60	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞+	⅛
14⅞	10⅝	thCloroxCo .52	11	99	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
11⅞	7⅜	CluetPea .40	5	33	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
14⅞	7¾	CoastSt Gas	4	254	10¼	10	10	
24⅞	17⅞	CstSG pf1.83		8	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	¼
19¼	13¾	CstSG pf1.19		4	15¾	15	15¾+	¼
9⅝	6⅞	CocaBttg .40a	12	139	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
95¼	77⅝	CocaCol 2.65	20	146	86⅛	85½	85⅝—	¼
17⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	8	1	13⅛	13½	13½—	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	ColeNat .60	6	3	12¼	12¼	12⅛—	⅛
6⅞	2¾	Coleco Ind	33	28	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
31¾	23¾	ColgPal .88	15	190	27⅞	27½	27½—	⅛
15⅛	9½	CollinAik .56	6	56	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8½	4⅛	CollinF .05a	6	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
34⅞	18	ColPenn .70	8	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
25	19⅞	ColonlSt 1.45	6	8	21½	21¼	21¼—	½
56⅞	28½	Collind 2.50	7	17	50¼	49⅞	50 —	¼
26⅞	22¾	ColGas 2.14	8	95	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
60	56½	ColGs pf5.62		3	58	58	58	
7⅞	4½	Colu Pict	4	35	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
29⅝	21½	ColSh 2.20	8	19	27	26⅞	26⅞	
2 3-16	9-16	Colwel Mtg		13	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
32	26¼	ComwE 2.40	10	1057	32⅛	31⅞	32¼+	⅜
10⅝	8⅝	CoEdA wt		4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	CoEdB wt		3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
22¾	17½	ComE pf7.42		15	22¼	22	22¼+	⅛
22¾	20¼	CoE pf1.90		6	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
23⅝	21⅝	CowE pf 2		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
32¾	29⅛	CoE pf2.87		9	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞+	⅛
27¾	18	Co OpfT.72		22	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
31¼	23⅞	Cosat 1	6	94	28⅞	29⅛	29½—	¼
30⅛	18⅞	Copusgrp .05e	8	11	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
8	4	Coput Sci	1	83	6½	6¼	6¼+	⅛
13	8⅝	ConAgr .75	3	9	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
22	20⅞	ConeMll n 1	4	43	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
19⅝	12	Congol .50		53	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
18⅞	13⅞	ConnM 1.60	12	12	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
25⅝	19⅝	Conrac .80B	7	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
20	15	ConEd 1.60	5	328	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
69	55½	ConEd pf 6		6	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛—	½
57¼	44	ConEd pf 5		4	57½	57⅛	57⅛+	⅛
26¼	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	8	153	25¼	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
68	56½	ConF pf 4.50		13	66⅝	65	65½—	⅛
27⅝	18½	ConFrgt .80	10	58	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
29	24½	ConNGs 2.24	7	44	25⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
115	108½	CnG pf 10.96		z30	113	113	113	
22	19	ConsoPow 2	7	727	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z30	45½	45½	45½—	½
78	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z100	78	78	78	
77½	67½	CnPw pf7.68		z60	77	76⅞	77 +	½
70	60⅞	CnPw pf5.50		9	70	70	70	
86⅝	75½	ConPow pf 6		1	86½	86½	86½	
9¾	5¼	ContAir Lin		47	8	7	7⅛+	⅛
8½	5	ContCop .50		5	6	6	6	
51½	41½	ContlCp 2.80	17	95	51	50	51 +	1½
56½	45½	CtlC pfA2.50		2	55½	55⅛	55¼—	¼
34⅞	26	CntlGrp 1.80	7	66	32⅝	32	32⅛—	¼
55⅝	35⅛	ContlCp 2.40	7	34	51¼	50⅞	51 —	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	ContlIP 1.28	16	32	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
3	1½	ContHl Rlty		4	1½	1½	1½	
40⅞	33⅞	Cont Il 1.20	9	499	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛—	¼
15½	12½	ContTele 1.08	11	394	15⅛	15	15⅛	
27⅛	17⅞	Control Dat	10	132	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
6	2½	CookUn .20t	6	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
41⅝	29	Cooperln .34	12	36	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
10⅛	4⅞	Cooper La	16	22	9	8⅞	8⅞	
15	9⅛	CoopTR .60	4	6	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
17¼	12	CopT pf 1.25		4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
12⅛	10	Copelnd .60	8	4	16⅛	16	16 +	⅛
25	17⅞	CoppRg .50a		12	23⅞	23⅛	23¼—	¼
53	36	Coppw 2.40	7	3	43⅛	43⅛	43 —	⅛
2	1½	Cordura Cp		32	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
80	43⅞	CornG 1.72a	27	59	76	75	75 —	½
4	1¼	Cousins Mtg		3	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅛	6⅛	Cowles .55	13	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
16⅞	9⅛	Craig .20	4	x10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
39	26⅛	Crane 1.20	5	55	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛+	⅛
5	3¼	CreditF .24	8	17	4⅛	4	4⅛	
27	21⅞	CrockN 1.66	8	28	24	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
33⅞	18⅞	CrouHi .80	11	6	30	30	30	
42	35½	CrockN pf 3		4	41	41	41 —	¼
22⅛	16⅞	Crown Cork	8	22	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	12	23	42	41⅞	41⅞—	⅛
19⅞	13	Cseuiro 1.32	6	8	17	17	17 —	⅛
11	7⅛	Culligan .40	10	4	10½	10¼	10¼—	¼
42⅛	19⅝	CumEng	27	25	42⅛	42	42 +	⅞
116½	79	Cu pf 7.50		z50	116½	116½	116½	
9⅝	6⅝	CunnDrg .25	8	2	7⅝	7	7	
12⅞	11	Currinc 1.08		37	12	12	12 —	¼
17⅛	10	CurtisWr .60	9	29	15½	15¼	15¼—	¼
40⅞	25⅝	CutlerH 1.80	8	6	37⅛	37⅛	37¼+	⅛
25⅝	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1	5	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
31⅛	21½	Cyprus 1.40	19	13	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛

D

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4⅛	DPF Inc	17	29	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	Damon .20		134	8¼	7¾	7¾—	½
11¼	7	DanRiv .40	5	72	8¼	8	8	
27½	19¼	DanaCp .84	10	340	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝+	⅜
41	27½	Dartind .64b	9	107	36	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
41⅝	32¼	Dartindpf 2		2	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞—	⅛
60⅞	37⅝	Data Genl	27	194	47⅝	46¾	46⅞—	⅛
17⅝	13½	Dayco .50b	4	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
35½	26¼	DaytnHud 1	9	23	31⅞	31½	31⅝+	⅛
19⅞	17	DaytPL 1.66	10	73	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
77½	70	DPLpf 7.37		z50	76	76	76 —	1
121½	111½	DPL pf 12.50		z130	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	
73¼	51¼	Deere 2.20	8	80	68⅞	67⅛	68⅞+	⅝
34½	32⅞	Deere wi		21	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞+	¼
29½	22⅝	DelMon 1.50	6	38	28¾	28½	28⅝	
14½	12¼	DelmaP 1.20	9	200	14⅛	14	14	
45⅞	36⅛	DeltaAir .70	11	80	38¾	38½	38⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Deltona Crp		12	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
23⅝	19⅝	DennisMfg 1	8	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
25¼	18⅝	Dennys .44	12	17	23⅝	23⅛	23½	
34⅞	26⅞	Dentsply .80	16	19	33⅝	33	33 —	½
25⅝	15⅞	Deseret .40	16	26	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
11⅞	5⅝	DeSoto .40	9	70	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛
15⅝	13	DetEdis 1.45a	11	250	15⅛	14⅞	15	
93	82¼	DetE pf 9.32		z20	92¼	92¼	92¼+	¼
77½	66	DetE pf 7.68		z310	78½	77¼	78½+	1¼
75	64	DetE pf 7.45		z590	74½	73½	74½+	½
27⅛	24⅞	DetE pf 2.75		10	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
27⅛	24¾	DeE pfB2.75		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
23⅝	12⅛	Dexter .40	10	9	22⅛	22¼	22¼	
6⅛	4⅛	DiGiorgio	9	74	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
13⅝	9	DielFinl .66	6	11	11⅛	11	11 +	⅛
42½	23⅝	Diamint 2	8	16	37	36⅝	37 +	⅜
22⅛	15¼	DiamM 1.72	4	21	17¾	17⅝	17¾+	⅛
80	53¼	DiamSh 1.80	9	182	69⅞	69⅛	69⅞	
36⅛	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		5	31⅝	31	31 —	⅝
11⅞	7⅛	DickAB .40	11	x4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	8⅛	Dictaphn .60	10	x25	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
15	10½	Diebold .44	11	21	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
182½	135½	Digital Eqpt	27	293	165⅞	161¼	162 —	1
11½	7⅛	Dillingm .48	5	30	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	
26⅞	22¼	Dillngm pf 2		5	25	24¾	24¾—	¼
37½	28⅝	DillonCo 1.08b	12	8	33⅛	33	33 —	⅛
63	47⅛	Disney .12b	21	246	50⅝	49¾	49⅞—	1
3⅛	1	Diversd Mtg		35	1	1	1	
17¾	11	DrPeppr .40	20	179	15⅝	15	15¼+	¼
45½	32½	DomeM .60a	12	176	37	36	36¼—	1¼
6⅝	2¼	DonLuJ .10e	10	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
24¾	17⅞	Donnelly .68	11	28	21⅛	21	21 —	¼
19½	13⅛	DorOliv .20e	6	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	½
13⅝	6⅝	Dorsey .40	7	12	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
68⅞	44	Dover .90	10	2	65	64¾	64¾—	¼
56⅛	43½	Dow Ch 1	13	2643	46	44⅞	44⅞—	1¼
31½	27⅞	DowJones 1a	17	38	28⅝	28¼	28⅝+	⅛
26	19¾	Dravo .95	9	11	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅛
47	38½	Dresser .80	11	1653	43¼	42⅛	42⅞+	⅛
18⅞	16	DrexBd 1.44		4	17½	17¼	17⅛+	⅛
9½	6⅛	Dreyfus .40a	6	38	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
161¼	125½	dupont 4.25e	13	181	132	131¼	131⅝+	¼
63	59	duPnt pf4.50		11	62½	62¼	62½+	⅛
21⅞	16⅝	DukeP 1.50	9	374	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
87½	76	Duke pf 6.75		3	85	85	85 +	¾
97⅛	88	Duke pf 8.70		z10	96	96	96 —	1
92	79½	Duke pf 8.20		z70	90	89½	90 —	⅜
29⅝	26⅞	Duke pf 2.69		9	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛+	⅛
33⅞	24⅝	DunBrd 1.06	15	183	25	24½	25⅛+	½
19⅝	17⅛	DuqLt 1.72	8	148	19⅛	19	19⅛—	⅛
25¼	21½	DuqLtpf 2		z260	24¼	23¾	24¼+	¼
26	24½	DuqL pf 2.31		z720	26	26	26	
30	26⅝	DuqL pf 2.75		z6340	28¼	28⅛	28⅛+	⅜
12	7¼	Dymoln .44	7	13	9	9	9	

E

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	13½	EG&G .14	15	35	17	16⅝	17 +	¼
5⅝	3½	EMILt .19e	11	48	3⅝	3½	3½	
43¾	21¼	ESystems 1.60b	10	47	42⅛	41½	41½—	⅜
39½	25½	EagleP 1.16	8	10	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛+	⅛
22⅝	16¼	EascoCp .60	6	19	17¾	17½	17½—	¼
11¼	4⅛	EastAir Lin		127	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
26⅞	22½	EatsGsF .80	8	558	25⅛	24¼	24⅝+	⅜
16¾	14⅞	EastUtl 1.50	8	28	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
120⅝	92½	EasKd 1.56a	23	981	94⅛	92⅝	92¾—	1⅝
44¾	29½	Eaton 1.80	11	105	40½	40⅛	40⅝+	½
27½	21¼	Echlin .48	14	13	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
30	21⅞	EckrdJk .36	18	25	26¾	26⅛	26⅝+	⅜
21⅞	16⅛	EckdNC .32	12	51	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
56¼	45½	EdisBro 1.72	8	1	49¾	49¾	49¾+	¼
20⅞	9¼	Edwrds .50	3	1	13⅛	13¼	13¼—	⅛
15¾	11⅝	ElPaso 1.10	7	261	14½	14¼	14⅜	
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	9	9	2⅝	2½	2½	
18½	11⅞	EDS .60	14	23	16	15⅛	15⅞+	⅛
3⅞	1⅛	ElMem Mg	1	33	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10¼	5	ElMM pf 1k		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
41	15¼	ElginN .20e	8	1	39½	39½	39½—	½
8⅞	4⅞	Elxir Ind	10	32	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
31⅜	25⅝	EltraCo 1.16	8	69	28¼	27⅝	27⅞—	1⅜
41½	34	EmerEl .80	19	167	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛—	⅜
50½	37½	Emery 1.20	22	9	39	38⅝	39	
15	8¼	EmeryIn .40	12	12	12¾	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
37	26¼	Emhart 1.30	8	31	33¾	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
48	34½	Emhart pf		1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	½
15⅝	13½	EmpDE 1.36	11	10	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
16	11	EmpGas .20	6	3	13½	13⅛	13½	
37⅛	22⅝	EnglhdM 1	9	69	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛+	¼
8	5⅛	EnnisB .32	5	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
27⅜	21¾	Enserch 1.72	9	71	25¼	25	25 —	⅛
25⅛	21¾	Entex 1.20	8	16	24⅜	24¼	24½—	¼
35	17⅝	Envrtec .20e	12	13	33¾	33½	33½—	¼
29	21⅛	Equifax 2	9	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
11⅝	9¾	Equimrk .88	7	34	10½	10⅜	10½	
33½	29½	EquitGs 2.60	6	17	33	32¾	32¾	
22¼	17¼	EquitLf 2.29e	12	26	22¼	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
42	30⅛	Esmark 1.76	7	x63	33¼	32⅞	32⅞—	⅛
8½	4½	Esquire .16t	32	11	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
10	5⅞	Esterline .36	3	10	8⅛	7¾	8 +	⅛
49¼	29½	Ethyl 1.50	6	5	37½	37⅜	37⅜—	⅛
62⅞	39¼	Ethyl pf 2.40		3	50	50	50	
11⅞	5	Evans Prod.40	8	90	10⅛	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
22⅝	14½	ExCelO 1.10	6	52	21¼	21	21⅛+	¼
20¼	18	Exclsr 1.76e		12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
55	50	Exxon .70e	9	963	54½	53½	53⅝+	½

F

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27¼	19⅞	FMC 1	14	100	23¾	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
39¾	31¼	FMC pf 2.25		6	35¼	35	35	
8⅞	5⅞	Fabrge .40	9	252	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	½
11⅝	8¼	FabriCtr .12	6	7	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	
9⅝	5	Facet Entrp	11	44	5⅛	5¼	5½	
53¼	36⅛	FairCam .80	39	419	50⅞	48⅞	50 +	1
11¾	6⅛	Fairind .40	12	8	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
17	11¼	FairmtF .68	7	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
19½	13½	Fairmtpf 1		10	14	14	14 —	¼
7½	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	7	18	7⅝	7¼	7¼+	⅛
13⅞	5	Farah Mfg		219	6⅞	6	6⅛+	⅛
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		74	5½	5¼	5⅝—	⅛
31¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	3	9	24⅝	24	24½+	⅜
25	12⅞	FedMogul 1.20a	13	19	23½	23⅛	23¼+	⅛
16⅛	13¼	FedNMt .88	6	169	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
19⅝	17½	FedPaBd	5	11	17¾	17¼	17¾	
24⅝	16½	FPap pf 1.20		6	22	22	22 —	⅛
15½	10¼	FSignl .60a	6	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
60	42	FedDSt 1.36	14	118	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛+	¼
36	21¼	Ferro 1.10	9	13	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
17¼	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		47	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	¼
5⅝	3⅛	FidFin .64e	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
31⅝	24⅛	FidelUn 2.40	7	4	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	
22⅞	15	FieldcrMll 1	5	7	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
11⅝	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	5	6	8	8	8	
15½	9⅞	FinSanB .28	5	25	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	½
15⅝	9½	FinlFed .40	5	66	15¼	14⅞	15⅛—	⅛
26	21¼	Firestn 1.10	9	214	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
17¼	12⅛	FstChar .61t	8	61	16¼	16	16⅛—	⅜
25⅞	16½	FstChic .96	8	69	20	19⅞	20	
46½	36⅝	FstInBn 1.20	11	232	40⅝	40¼	40⅛—	¼
14	8½	FstMiss .36	8	x493	13⅛	11¾	12⅛—	⅛
30	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	9	44	26⅞	26½	26⅞—	⅛
24	20⅞	FstNSIBn 2	8	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
17⅛	14⅝	FstPa 1.32	24	49	15⅛	14⅞	15 —	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	FstPo Mtg		6	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
11⅞	9⅞	FstUnRl .96	14	15	11⅛	11¼	11¼+	⅛
6¼	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	8	11	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
23⅝	17⅝	FWisCp 1.76	9	3	22⅝	22¼	22¼+	⅛
33⅞	23¼	FischM 1.10	10	32	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛—	¼
13	8¾	FishFds .40	6	55	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
17½	9⅝	FishrSci .28	7	19	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
20⅞	14	FleetEnt .40	16	30	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
18½	13½	Fleming .80	7	48	15	14¾	15 +	¼
12½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	25	17	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
20⅞	16	Flintkot 1.16	9	75	19¼	18⅝	19 —	⅛
29⅝	25	Flit pfB 2.25		1	28	28	28 +	½
24⅞	16¾	FlaE Coast	9	8	19½	19¼	19¼—	⅛
18	13⅛	FlaGas 1	8	69	17¾	17½	17⅝+	⅛
28⅞	20¼	FlaPwL 1.56	8	7735	26¾	26⅜	26⅝—	⅛
30⅝	25⅛	FlaPow 2.10	8	7	29½	29¼	29¼—	¼
29¾	19½	FlaStl 1.50	12	10	22	22	22	
45½	30	FluorCp .80	11	329	42¾	42	42⅛+	¼
6½	4½	FdFair .20		x20	4¾	4½	4½+	⅛
14⅛	10½	FooteCB .90	7	8	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
60⅞	43⅝	FordM 3.20	5	291	56⅜	55⅞	56 +	⅛
18⅝	13½	ForMcK 1	7	77	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
29⅞	23⅝	FMK pf 1.80		4	25½	25⅛	25¼—	¼
15¾	13⅝	FtDear 1.24		5	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
40½	28⅝	FtHowP .64	11	73	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
36½	21½	FosWh 1.10b	8	31	34¾	34½	34½	
47½	27½	Foxboro 1	10	28	45¼	44¾	44¾—	⅝
35¾	23¼	FrnklnM .70	13	28	34¾	34	34⅛+	⅛
31⅛	21½	FreepM 1.60	13	79	30	29⅝	30 +	⅜
29	18¾	Fruehf 1.80	8	23	27⅛	26¾	26⅞—	⅛
9⅞	4½	Fuqua Ind.08e		76	9	8⅞	9	

G

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅝	10¼	GAFCp .60	8	79	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
22⅞	15⅞	GAFpf 1.20		8	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝+	¼
32⅝	25⅛	GATX 1.80	11	103	29¼	28¾	28¾—	¼
44⅛	36⅝	GATX pf2.50		2	40	40	40 +	1
7⅛	4	GCA Corp	27	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	GFBusn .32	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
7½	5⅛	Gable Ind		14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
29½	21⅞	GamSk 1.40	5	4	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
32¾	19⅞	GamS pf1.60		43	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝+	⅛
32¼	20¼	GamS pf1.75		33	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝+	⅛
40⅞	32¼	Gannett 1	19	47	38	37½	38 +	¼
14	6⅝	GanStrs .10e	9	16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
31	23⅛	GardDen .76	17	38	24½	23⅞	24 +	¼
16⅞	7⅛	Garfink 1.04	6	24	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
13⅛	12⅛	GasSvc 1.20	10	6	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
15⅝	9¾	Gemini Cap		10	15	14¾	15 +	⅜
14⅛	12¾	Gemin 1.20a		10	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
11¼	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
46⅞	35¾	GenAmOil 1	12	14	38¾	38½	38½—	¼
11	8⅛	GenBanc .80		7	10⅛	10¼	10⅛+	⅛
13⅞	9¾	GnCable .72	9	x56	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
26¼	17	GCinma .54	7	10	20¼	19⅞	19⅞—	⅜
6⅝	3⅜	Gen Develpt	4	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
65	37¼	Gen Dynam	6	106	52¼	51¾	51¾—	1¼
58⅞	46	GenEl 1.40	15	464	55⅛	54⅝	55 +	⅜
33¾	26¾	GnFood 1.50	9	299	32¾	32⅛	32⅝+	⅜
20⅛	15⅝	GnGth 1.34e	18	33	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
14⅞	8⅝	GenHost .60		39	10	10	10 —	⅛
17¾	8⅛	Geninst .22t	33	262	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
34⅛	27¾	Gninstr pf 3		4	34	33⅞	34 +	½
21	14¼	GenMed .20	9	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
34¼	26⅝	GenMills .76	16	77	33⅞	33¼	33¼—	¼
77¾	57⅛	GnMot 3.15e	8	874	69⅛	68⅝	68⅝—	½
53¼	49¼	GMot pf 3.75		1	52¼	52¼	52¼+	¼
73¼	65	GnMot5pf 5		1	71	71	71 +	¼
7⅞	5	GenPort Inc	14	36	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
19	15¼	GPubUt 1.68	10	286	19¼	18¾	18⅞	
11⅛	7¼	GenRefr .40	6	14	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
53	34⅛	GnSignal .84	15	16	52⅝	52½	52½—	⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Gen Steel	5	16	5	4⅞	4⅞	
30⅝	23⅞	GTelEl 2	10	450	30¼	29⅞	29⅞—	¼
35¼	31¼	GTlEl pf2.50		3	34⅞	34½	34½—	⅜
27⅞	26⅛	GTlEl pf2.48		11	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
16½	14⅛	GTFl pf 1.30		z100	15¼	15¼	15¼+	⅛
23⅝	18	GTire 1.10b	6	96	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜—	⅛
9	5⅝	Genesco Inc	6	8	6½	6⅛	6½	
24⅝	18⅝	Genstar 1.20	5	5	23¼	23¼	23¼+	¼
41¾	34½	GenuPts .76	18	38	36⅝	34	36	
34⅞	30	GaPacif .80	17	707	33⅛	33⅛	33¼—	½
28⅞	26	GaPw pf2.75		29	28	27¾	27¾—	¼
83	69	GaPw pf7.80		z340	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛—	1⅛
80	68⅛	GaPw pf7.72		z20	77¼	77¼	77¼+	1¼
26⅞	19⅞	Garber 1.30	8	55	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	
189⅝	152	GettyOil 2e	12	38	177¾	177	177½	
12⅞	9⅛	GiantPC .60	8	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Gibr Fin	7	418	10¼	10	10 —	¼
11⅞	5⅝	GiddLew .40	9	23	9¼	9	9 +	⅛
28⅞	28⅞	Gillette 1.50	11	202	31	30¾	30⅞+	⅞
18	9¼	Gleas Inc	6	150	10	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
14⅛	6¾	GlassW .18e		7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
11¼	6¾	Global M ar		90	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
32⅞	20⅞	GlobeUn 1.50	4	33	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
19¾	11½	GoldW Fin	6	18	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝—	⅛
20⅛	13⅝	GoldW pf .78		38	19⅞	19⅝	19¾—	⅛
29½	18	Goodrh 1.12	18	63	28⅛	28	28 —	⅛
25⅛	20⅝	Goodyr 1.10	11	463	23⅛	23	23⅛	
16¼	9⅝	GorJwlA .32	5	16	11	10¾	11 +	¼
24⅝	22	Gould 1	9	90	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
29	19¾	Gould pf1.35		8	26	25½	25½—	½
33⅞	24¾	Grace 1.70	8	168	27⅛	25¾	27 +	⅛
34⅝	24⅝	Grainger .36	19	17	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
17⅛	12⅝	GrandUn 1	6	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
17⅜	12¾	Granitvl .80	4	13	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
19⅛	13½	GravDrg .60	5	25	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅝	10⅝	GtAtlPac	23	42	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
24⅞	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	6	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
17⅝	14⅝	GtNoIr 1.25e	12	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
34¼	27½	GtNorNek 1	8	55	30¾	30	30⅛+	1¼
20⅞	13⅝	GtWnFin .50	10	80	20¼	19⅞	20 —	⅛
31⅞	20½	GtWest Unit	3	4	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
20⅛	17⅛	GtWn pf 1.88		6	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
18¼	15¼	GrGiant 1.08	13	31	17¼	16⅞	17	
17⅝	13	Greyh 1.04a	7	196	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅝	1¾	Greyhnd wt		35	2⅛	2	2	
3⅛	1⅝	Grolier Inc		28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
18⅞	14	Grumm .80	5	33	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
17⅞	9⅝	Guardin .30	9	18	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅜
3⅛	1	Guard Mtg		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅞	13⅛	GulfWstn .60	4	890	18	17⅝	17¾—	⅛
8½	3⅝	GlfWInd wt		224	4½	4⅜	4⅛+	⅛
102⅛	76	GfWpf 3.87		12	86½	86⅛	86¼	
47½	35	GlfW pf 2.50		x12	40⅛	40	40⅛+	¼
41	39	GlfWpf wi2.50		33	39¾	39½	39½—	¼
12⅞	7½	GlfLfHld .60	8	181	12⅛	11¾	12	
3½	1½	GulfMtg Rlt		26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
28⅞	20⅝	GulfOil 1.70	7	948	27⅞	27⅜	27½+	¼
21⅞	13¼	GulfResrc 1	7	38	15⅞	15¼	15¼—	⅛
26¾	18	GfR pfB 1.30		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
15⅝	11¾	GlfStUt 1.12	9	433	13⅛	13½	13⅝	
6⅝	3½	Gulton Ind	8	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	

H

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3⅝	HMW Ind	7	2	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅜
36	27⅛	HackW 2.80	8	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
19⅝	14¾	HallFB .66	13	13	19½	19¼	19½+	⅛
17¼	13¾	HallPrt .80a	7	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
67	48¾	Hallibrtn 1.6	14	464	65⅝	65	65 —	⅜
23⅞	16¾	HamrlP 1.20	7	39	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	½
6⅝	3⅜	Hammond	10	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18¼	15¾	HanJSec 1.47e		13	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
22¼	19⅝	HanJInv 1.88e		19	21	20⅝	20⅞	
7⅞	5	Handlmn .40	13	11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
30½	21½	HandyHar 1	5	16	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛—	⅝
28½	14⅝	HanesCp 1	5	29	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
60⅞	42⅝	Hanna 1.60	10	4	51¾	51⅝	51⅝+	⅛
29⅝	21⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	7	14	29⅛	28¾	28¾—	⅜
9⅛	7⅛	Hardees	16	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
22⅞	16⅝	Harnishf .80	6	33	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
14⅝	11¼	Harrah .30a	8	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
38¼	33⅝	HarrBk 1.50	7	9	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
55½	33¾	Harris 1.40	12	28	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝—	⅜
27½	18½	Harsco 1.30b	6	18	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
14⅝	8⅝	HartSMx .60	9	26	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
25¼	17⅛	HarteHk .45	11	11	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	¼
17⅝	15⅛	HatlSe 1.44a	23	x9	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
24	20	HawlEl 1.76	8	1	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞	
18¼	11¾	HayesAlb 1b	7	11	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
12⅝	3⅛	Hazeltine	5	10	9	8¾	8⅞—	¼
8⅝	6⅝	Hecks .12	8	16	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
17⅛	10⅝	HeclaM .30t	250	11	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
15¾	9	HelmBr .60	6	30	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
51¾	44¾	HeinzH 1.62	9	167	47	46⅝	46⅞+	⅛
32	27¾	Heinz pf 1.70		1	28¼	28¼	28¼+	¼
9⅞	5⅝	Helene Curt	6	14	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
29⅝	20½	Hellerinl .92	8	32	22¼	21⅝	21⅝—	¼
42	30¼	HelmerP .35	10	25	40⅛	40⅛	40½	
2	1¼	Hemisp Cap		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
38	27⅛	Hercules .80	19	55	30⅝	30½	30⅞+	⅛
27½	18½	HershyFd 1	7	43	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅜
23⅞	11⅛	Hesston		35	11⅝	11½	11½—	½
25½	16⅝	Hestn pf 1.60		9	17⅛	17⅝	17⅝+	⅜
59¼	46½	Heublin 1.20	15	115	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝+	⅛
117⅝	84	HewltPk .30	31	85	92⅛	92	92	
7⅞	4½	High Voltg	16	10	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
24	17½	Hillenbd .78	8	7	20¼	20	20 —	⅛
20⅛	15	HiltonHtl .70	10	10	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
28	20¾	Hobart .92	12	29	23⅝	22½	22¼—	⅝
20⅝	14¾	HoernW .90	7	35	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	HoffEle .06e	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
20	11⅝	Holiday .40	11	275	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝—	⅛
46⅞	32⅝	HollyS 3.40a	3	29	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝+	⅛
44⅝	24⅞	Homestk 1a	15	215	31⅛	30¾	30⅞—	⅛
56⅛	32⅞	Honywll 1.60	12	235	45¼	44⅝	45 +	¼
24⅛	21¾	HoovBB 1	8	13	22½	22½	22¼	
3⅝	1½	Horizon Cp		287	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
15⅞	11¾	HospAff .24b	7	5	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
28½	20¾	HospCpA .32	9	46	23⅝	23¼	23⅝+	⅛
16	9⅝	Hostlntl .40		47	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
17⅝	10¼	Houdail .90	7	25	17½	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
16¾	11½	HougMif .72	7	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
15⅛	8	HousFab .28	7	52	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
20½	15¾	HoushF 1.10	7	327	20¼	20	20⅛—	⅛
36⅞	29⅝	HouF pf 2.50		1	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	¼
27⅜	20⅛	HousLP 1.56	8	304	27⅝	26⅝	27 —	⅛
36⅝	28⅝	HousNG .60	12	707	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛+	⅜
17⅝	11⅝	HowJohn .28	9	175	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	⅛
15⅝	11	Hubbrd 1.20		22	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
22⅝	14⅞	HudsnA .80	25	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
8½	4⅛	HughHat .40	5	7	6	5⅞	6	
52½	37¾	HughsTl .40	15	102	49⅝	47⅛	49⅝+	⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Humana .40	8	87	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	HuntCh .30	14	52	12	11¾	11¾—	⅛
25⅝	13⅝	HuttnEF .60	4	33	15½	15	15⅝+	⅛
17⅝	12	Huyck .60	15	17	13	13	13	
15	8⅝	Hydromt .36	5	32	12⅝	12⅛	12½+	⅛

I

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21⅝	14⅛	ICInds 1.40	6	47	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+	⅛
42¾	33⅝	ICInd pf 3.50		11	41½	41⅛	41½+	⅜
5⅝	3	ICN Pharm	19	14	4	4	4 +	¼
5⅛	1⅝	IDS Rlty		7	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
45½	34½	INACp 2.10	16	52	44⅝	44½	44½	
19⅞	16¾	INAIn 1.59a		32	19½	19¼	19½+	¼
13¾	9⅝	IUInti .90	8	429	12⅛	12	12	
35	26¼	IUInt A		1	32¼	32¼	32¼+	1¼
21	15½	IUInt pf 1.25		1	19	19	19	
29½	26	IdahoP 2.16	11	70	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝+	¼
20	13¼	IdealBa 1.20	9	59	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	IdeaToy .32b	6	32	8⅝	8	8⅝	
27⅝	22½	IllPowr 2.20	10	331	27	26⅝	26⅞+	¼
28½	25½	IllPow pf2.35		z120	28	28	28 +	1
30	21	ITW .56	16	8	25	25	25 —	⅛
15⅞	10⅛	ImplCpA .24	6	145	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
37	25⅛	INCO 1.40a	16	285	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	¼
6⅞	4⅛	Income Cap		19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅞	8⅛	IncCCu .80e		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
81⅝	67½	IndiM pf7.76		z200	76	76	76 —	1
25	19⅝	IndiGas 2.12	7	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
23	20	IndpIPL 1.82	9	80	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛+	¼
84	77	InPL pf 6.25		1	79½	79½	79½—	1
17⅛	12¼	IndlNat 1.20	9	32	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
14⅝	6⅜	Inexco Oil	33	168	13⅛	12¾	12⅞—	⅛
95½	70	IngerR 2.68	13	127	83⅛	82⅜	82⅞+	⅜
57½	45¾	IngR pf 2.35		20	52¾	52	52¼+	⅛
34	27⅛	Inlnd Con 1	7	7	29⅝	29¼	29⅛	
58⅝	41	InlndStl 2.60	12	314	50¾	50½	50½—	⅛
14	7⅝	Inmont .50	6	126	12⅞	12¾	12⅞—	⅛
13¼	8⅝	Insilco .76	7	81	13⅛	12⅞	13 —	⅛
17½	12⅝	Insil pfA1.25		2	16¾	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
31¼	20¾	InspirCopp .25e		7	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
2½	1⅛	Instit InvTr		4	1¼	1½	1¼	
9⅞	7	Intrgon .20	7	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
48⅛	38⅛	Interco 1.66	8	127	42⅛	42¼	42⅛	
8⅛	4¼	Intercll Div	2	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
42⅛	25⅝	Interlak 2.20	5	9	40	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
280½	223⅝	IBM	9	19	458	280¼	278½	278½—	1
28⅝	21⅞	IntFlavF .32	30	33	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
32⅞	23⅝	IntHarv 1.70	11	240	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	
42¼	32¼	IntMinC 2.40	5	396	37	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
14¼	6⅛	IntMng .25e	6	43	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
18⅝	17¼	IntMultI .85	8	25	18¾	18¾	18¾—	⅛
79⅝	57⅝	IntPaper 2	11	256	70⅛	69⅞	69⅞	
8	5⅝	IntRectif .20		14	5¾	5½	5½—	⅛
32⅛	22¼	IntTT 1.60	9	848	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
60⅛	44	IntTT pfH 4		1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛—	⅛
55⅞	41¼	IntTT pfK 4		6	55	54	54½	
60	47	IntTT pfO 5		6	59⅛	59¼	59½	
39½	27⅛	ITT pfN 2.25		10	39	39	39	
59½	45⅛	ITTpfl 4.50		25	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛+	
30⅞	23¼	Intrpce 1.45	6	13	27⅛	27⅛	27½+	
27	18⅝	IntrpGp 1.20	6	6	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
13¾	10⅛	IntrsBrd .80	6	8	13⅛	13	13⅛+	
16¼	14⅝	IntrsPw 1.45	9	33	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	
7	4¼	IntrstUn .24	21	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	
34	23⅛	IowaBf .30e	3	20	31⅛	30⅞	31 —	
16½	13¼	IowaEl 1.40	9	27	16	15¾	15⅞	
19¾	17⅝	IowaIlG 1.72	10	26	19¾	19⅛	19⅝—	
23⅞	21⅛	IowaPwLt 2	10	16	23	23⅛	23⅛—	
20¼	17⅝	IowaPS 1.72	10	24	20⅛	20	20 —	
5⅛	3¼	Ipco Hosp	7	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅝	8⅞	Itek Corp	31	46	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15	5⅝	ItelCorp .20	8	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	

J - K

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅞	13¾	JamesF .80	10	9	18	17¾	17¾—	
23⅝	13⅝	Jantzen .80	5	7	18	17⅝	18	
10⅛	7½	JapanF .91e		49	9	8¼	8¼—	
31½	24⅛	JeffPilot .80	12	261	30¼	30¼	30¼+	
85	71½	JerCe pf8.12		z70	82¼	82¼	82¼	
82⅞	72	JerCen pf 8		z200	82	82	82 +	
109½	100½	JerCen pf 11		z50	109⅛	109½	109½	
24⅝	19¾	JewelC 1.30	9	108	22⅛	22½	22⅝	
8¼	4½	Jewelcor	10	51	5⅝	5½	5½	
32½	23	JhnMan 1.40	10	167	29¼	29	29 —	
95½	82¼	JohnsonJn 1.26		75	90	89½	89½	
25½	12⅝	JohnCon .50	8	14	21⅞	21¼	21¼	
19¾	12⅝	JonLogn .50	5	67	14	13⅞	13⅞—	
56½	51	JonLeupf 5		z10	55	55	55	
38½	27⅛	Jorgen 1.80	5	11	38⅛	38⅛	38½	
24⅞	19½	Jostens .80	8	26	23⅝	23	23⅛—	
50⅛	32⅝	JoyMfg 1.10	11	54	46⅝	46¼	46⅛—	
4⅝	1⅞	Justice Mtg		3	2	2	2	
40⅛	27½	KaisrAl 1.20	10	61	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	
41½	39¾	KT 4.75pf2.37		z60	41¾	41¼	41¾—	
76⅛	55½	Kai 66pf 4.75		19	73½	73	73 —	
9	5⅞	KaisCem .50	15	43	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	
13⅝	10⅛	Kane Mil .24	4	13	11⅛	11	11⅛	
28¼	19¼	Kaneb 1	7	139	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	
28⅝	25	KCtyPL 2.36	9	14	28⅝	28	28⅛—	
31	15	KCSouln 1r	6	16	27¾	27	27	
20	18	KanGEl 1.68	7	25	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞—	
17	14¾	KanNb 1.32B	7	8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
19⅞	18	KanPLt 1.60	8	20	19⅝	19½	19⅝—	
27¼	25⅛	KaPL pf2.32		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
4¾	3	Katy Ind		4	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝—	
16⅝	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		6	16½	16⅝	16½—	
11¼	6⅝	Kaufm Brd	46	119	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	
17½	14¼	Kauf pf 1.50		5	16	16	16 —	
15⅝	7⅝	Kawecki Brl	22	9	14¾	14⅝	14⅝—	
8	4⅛	KeeneCp .20	6	39	8	7⅞	8	
9⅝	5⅛	Keller .20	9	7	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝—	
27⅛	20	Kellogg 1	16	223	26⅛	26¼	26⅝—	
17⅛	12	Kellwood .80	7	4	14¾	14¼	14¾	
28½	20⅛	Kennmtl .96	10	6	25	25	25	
39⅞	28⅝	Kennct .70e		256	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝—	
23¼	20	KyUtil 1.84	7	38	23⅝	23¼	23¼—	
22	13	KerrGls .40	7	25	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
82¼	60⅝	KerrMc 1.25	14	209	72½	71	72⅛—	
21⅞	16⅝	KeystCon 1a	6	2	20¼	20¼	20⅛—	
47⅛	36⅝	KimbCl 1.80	7	701	36⅝	36½	36⅝—	
12⅝	8⅝	KingDSt .50	7	43	10¼	10	10⅛—	
17⅜	12⅝	KirschCo .90	11	16	16	15⅝	16 —	
37½	28⅞	KnghtRid .92	13	56	35⅝	35¼	35⅝—	
14	8⅝	Koehring .15e	14	12	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	
60⅝	35⅝	Koppers 1.60	9	40	53⅛	53	53⅛—	
7⅝	3⅝	Korvcrp Ind	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
45⅝	40⅛	Kraftco 2.12	9	79	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝—	
40	31¼	KresgeS .32	20	394	39⅝	39¼	39⅝—	
14⅝	10	Kroehler .44f	1	4	14	14	14	
24⅝	17⅝	Kroger 1.36	9	54	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	
9¼	4½	Kysor .40	11	3	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	

L

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅝	3¼	LFE Cp.	14	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅝	10¼	LTV Corp		71	14⅝	14	14	
51	40⅝	LTVCp pf 5		3	48⅝	48	48⅝	
19⅞	17½	LacGas 1.66	9	4	19	19	19	
15⅝	12	LamsSess 1.10	11	29	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
15⅝	11¼	LaneBry .80	7	22	12	11⅞	11⅞—	
11⅛	9⅝	LawterCh .34	17	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	
11⅞	6⅞	LearSieg .50	6	109	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	
32⅞	23⅞	LearS pf2.25		8	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	
34	24⅝	Leasway .80	9	721	29⅝	27	29⅝—	
20⅞	16⅝	LeedsN .40	9	8	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	
19⅝	12	Lesonia .75	7	12	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	
18⅝	10¼	LehPCt .80	14	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	
2	⅝	LehVal Ind		26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16	10⅛	LVIn pf 1.50		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	
13¼	10⅛	Lehmn .94e		189	11⅝	11½	11⅝—	
8⅝	4⅛	Lennar Crp		8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
26¼	18⅝	Lenox 1	10	15	21⅞	21⅝	21¾—	
70½	6⅝	LesFay .40b	8	x13	7	6⅞	6⅞	
11⅛	6⅝	LevFd Cap		32	11	10⅛	10⅞—	
13⅛	12	LevFin .75a		13	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	
27⅜	18⅝	LeviStrau .30	5	731	20	19⅝	19⅝	
8⅛	4	Levitz Furn	29	1841	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	
34⅞	31⅞	LOF 1.50	8	92	32⅝	32¼	32¼—	
72¼	55¼	LOF pf 4.75		2	68	67½	67½—	
18⅝	9⅛	Librty Cp.52	6	11	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	
3⅞	1⅝	Librty Loan		25	2	1⅞	1⅞—	
36⅝	29⅝	LiggiGp 2.50	6	71	34	33⅝	33⅝—	
60	45	LillyEli 1.30	20	230	53	52	53 —	
33	24	LincNat 1.60	12	714	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛—	
65⅝	46	LincNtpf 3		5	64⅝	64⅛	64⅝—	
18¼	15⅝	LincPl 1.68A		5	17½	17⅛	17½—	
4⅝	1⅝	Lionel Corp	8	38	2⅝	2½	2⅝—	
17⅝	6⅝	Littonin .16f	21	x131	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	
23⅞	9	blittonfc pfc		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	
44	27	Littncvpf		3	42⅝	42½	42½	
20¼	16¼	Litton pfB 2		7	20	19⅝	19⅝—	
12½	6⅝	Lockhd Airc	3	86	10⅝	9⅞	10 —	
31⅞	21	Loews 1.20	3	35	26⅝	26¼	26¼+	
9¼	6	LomaFin .50	8	35	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17⅛	11⅞	LoneM 1.20a	11	29	13⅛	13	13	
19⅛	14	LoneStInd 1	9	28	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	
18⅛	15⅝	LngIsLt 1.96	8	179	18	17⅝	18	
89⅞	70	LILpf 5.75		1	89	89	89	
123⅛	112	LIL pfN 13		z800	121½	121	121	
27	24⅝	LIL pfO 2.47		17	27¼	27	27¼+	
30⅛	20½	LongsDrug .72a	20	54	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛+	
16	8⅝	LoralCorp .10e	7	21	13⅝	13	13⅛—	
30	22	LaLand 1.20	14	192	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	
18	12	LaPacif .20b	14	102	15	14⅝	14⅝—	
26½	21⅛	LouisGs 1.92	8	16	26	25⅝	25⅝—	
19⅞	11⅛	Lowenst .60	595	6	15	15	15 —	
44⅞	34⅝	Lubrizol 1.10	18	184	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛—	
17⅞	15⅛	LuckyS .88b	12	71	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	
9	6⅛	LudlowCorp		13	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	
29⅞	22	LukensSt 1.60	8	11	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	
24⅝	15⅝	LykesCp 1	8	90	18⅝	17⅝	18 +	
47⅛	36⅝	Lykes pf2.50		69	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛+	
8⅝	4	LynCSys .20	12	40	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	

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1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15⅝	10⅝	MBPX .40a	4	16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
36⅛	25⅝	MCAInc 1	5	182	30⅝	29	29⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	MEI Cp	6	50	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
17⅞	10⅝	MGICIn .10		113	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
12	8⅝	MacAF .60b	4	24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5¼	2⅝	MacDonal	7	99	5	4⅞	5	
7⅛	4⅝	Macke .36	9	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7½	4¼	MacmIll .25	6	314	7	6⅞	7	
38⅞	26⅝	Macy 1.20	7	59	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
55	47⅛	Macypf 4.25		z90	50	50	50	
13⅝	9⅝	MadiseFd .60		100	12⅝	12	12	
6⅝	4	MadSq Gar	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅞	6⅝	MagicCf .32	4	29	8	7⅞	7⅞	
37⅝	21⅝	Mallory 1	26	21	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
27⅝	21¼	MalHyde .68	11	13	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Manhtn .20	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
40⅝	29	MfrHan 1.80	9	395	37⅝	36⅝	37	
41⅞	32⅝	MAPCO .90	18	184	37⅝	36⅝	37	
12⅝	7⅛	Marathn Mf	2	44	10	9⅝	9⅝	
60⅝	41¼	MarathnO 2	12	188	59	58⅝	58⅝	
21½	13⅝	Marcml .50	7	27	19⅛	17⅝	19	
13⅝	9⅝	MarMid .80		102	10	9⅝	9⅝	
15¾	13⅝	MarionL .52	14	49	13½	10⅝	13⅝	
61⅝	38⅝	Marley 1	9	3	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
13⅞	8⅝	Marqtte .40a	8	54	13⅝	13	13	
19⅛	12⅝	Marriot .35f	14	222	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
61⅜	52⅝	MrshMcL 2	17	59	53⅝	53	53	
25⅝	16⅝	MarshF 1.24	10	63	18⅛	17⅝	18	
26	16⅛	MartMa 1.40	8	52	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
20⅛	19	MaryKay .32	16	2	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
27⅝	17	MridCup .60	9	21	26⅛	25⅝	26	
31⅝	21⅝	MascoCp .20	14	64	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
25⅛	17	Masonite .60	16	36	18⅛	17⅝	18	
12⅝	9⅝	MasM 1.11e	11	59	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
32¼	16⅛	MasseyFer 1	4	63	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
17⅝	14⅝	MasCp 1.60		37	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	
11⅝	10⅛	Masinc .90e		20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅛	5⅝	Mattel Inc	7	240	6⅝	6½	6½	
33⅝	28⅝	MayDStr 1.12	11	82	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	
30	24⅝	MayerOsc 1	10	18	29	29	29	
6⅝	3½	Mays JW	13	4	3⅝	3½	3½	
39	30⅝	Maytg 1.50a	13	67	34	33⅝	33⅝	
17⅛	15⅛	McCord .84	6	43	16⅝	15⅝	16	
52⅞	37	mcDermot 1	5	x253	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛	
66	51⅝	McDnld .02e	24	177	58⅝	58	58⅝	
25	14⅝	McDonD .44	9	119	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
32⅞	21⅝	McGEd 1.50	11	35	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
17	13⅝	McGrwH .64	10	123	16	15⅝	15⅝	
28⅞	13⅝	McKee .90	8	50	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
27⅝	22⅝	McLeanTr .45	8	70	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
23⅝	18⅝	McLout 1.60	15	4	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
12⅝	9⅝	McNeil .80	11	5	12	12	12	
23	18	MeadCorp .92	7	78	19	18⅝	18⅝	
59½	36⅝	Mea pfB2.80		2	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	
26¼	17	Medusa 1.60	8	12	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
25¼	17⅝	Melville .66	11	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
15⅞	9⅝	Menasc .60r	5	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
64½	46⅝	MercStr .80	9	10	46½	46	46	
77	65	Merck 1.40	24	295	77⅝	77¼	77⅝	
18⅝	10⅝	Meredith .70	5	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
33⅝	14½	MerrLyn .80	9	253	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	
37⅝	19	MesaPet .10	23	859	33⅝	32⅝	33	
35½	24⅝	MesP pf 1.60		160	35⅝	35½	35½	
11⅝	6	Mesabl 1.10e	6	9	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
28	16⅝	MestaMch .90e	9	4	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
15⅝	12⅝	MGM 1	7	40	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
30⅝	15	Metrom .36	8	45	27⅝	26⅝	27	
41	35½	MetE pf 3.90		z100	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
14	11½	MichGs 1.10	7	3	13	12⅝	12⅝	
24⅛	17¼	MichTube 1	6	7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
29	26⅝	MnWi pf2.67		9	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
22⅞	13⅝	Microwave	11	9	19	18⅝	18⅝	
16⅝	12½	MidCtl 1.12	9	37	16	15⅝	16	
16⅝	13⅝	MidSUt 1.32	9	305	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
3	1⅝	Midind Mtg		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
26⅝	18⅝	MidlRo 1.40	7	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
29½	22⅝	MilesLb 1.38	9	14	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
21⅞	15	Milgo Elect	10	18	16⅝	16	16	
175	9⅝	MiltBrad .44	8	47	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
65⅛	52⅝	MinMM 1.45	24	227	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
21	18⅝	MinnPL 1.66	7	32	21	21	21	
15⅛	11⅞	MirroAl .96	9	2	126	12	12	
15⅝	8	MissnEq .28	9	50	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
37⅝	27⅝	MPacC 1.40	6	167	37⅛	36⅝	37	
25⅛	20⅞	MoPrCe 1.50	7	35	23⅝	23	23	
14	9⅝	MoPSv 1		7	14⅝	14	14	
25⅝	24⅝	MoPS pf2.44		7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
67⅝	47½	Mobil 3.40	7	577	68⅝	67⅝	68	
7	3⅝	Mobile Hom		14	4	3⅝	3⅝	
25	15⅝	Mohasco .90	7	7	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
9⅝	3	Mohk Data	88	365	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24	16⅝	MohkR 1.20	5	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
37⅛	18	Molycorp 1	10	61	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	
45	39	Molv pf 2.50		3	43½	43⅛	43⅛	
24	16	Monrn 1.20a	4	3	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	
15¾	9⅝	Monogr	7	25	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	MonrEq .20	21	x105	9	8⅝	9 +	
100	76	Monsan 2.80	8	238	90⅝	89	89½+	
34⅛	28⅝	MonDU 2.20	7	11	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝+	
25	22⅝	MonPw 1.80	9	149	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	
23⅛	21¼	MontSt 1.80a		77	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	
10	7⅝	MONY .91e	12	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	
55½	29½	MooreMcC 1	5	36	48⅝	47	47 —	
64⅝	52¼	Morgan 1.88	11	195	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛—	
26⅝	18	MorrisKnu	5	2	20	19⅞	20 +	

(Continued on next page.)

This Advertisement appears as a matter of record only
These Notes and Bonds have been sold outside the United States of America

NEW ISSUE 25th August, 1976

U.S. $75,000,000 8¼% Notes of 1976 due 1st September, 1983
U.S. $50,000,000 8¾% Bonds of 1976 due 1st September, 1988

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Issue Price of the Notes 99½ per cent.

Issue Price of the Bonds 99½ per cent.

Interest payable annually on 1st September

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Banca Commerciale Italiana — Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
The First Boston Corporation — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.) — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft — Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Lyonnais — Deutsche Girozentrale -Deutsche Kommunalbank- — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois — Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Kuwait Investment Company
Kuwait International Investment Company s.a.k. — Lazard Frères & Co. — Merrill Lynch International & Co. — Morgan Stanley International
Salomon Brothers International Limited — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. — Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L. — Julius Baer International Limited — Banca del Gottardo — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Banco di Santo Spirito
Bank of America International — The Bank of Bermuda Limited — Bank Leu International Limited — Bankers Trust International Limited
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque de L'Union Européenne — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank — Bayerische Vereinsbank — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd. — Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations — Citicorp International Bank Limited
Compagnia Finanziaria Intermobiliare SpA — Corner Bank Limited — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Crédit Industriel & Commercial
Credito Italiano — Daiwa Europe NV — Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab — Den norske Creditbank
Dewaay et Associés International S.C.S. — Gefina International Limited — Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG—Vienna
Hambros Bank Limited — Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — Istituto Bancario San Paolo Di Torino
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki — Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank — Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nomura Europe N.V. — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. — PKbanken — Privatbanken Aktieselskab — Rothschild Bank AG
Societa Finanziaria Assicurativa—RAS Group — Société Bancaire Barclays (Overseas) Ltd. — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Svenska Handelsbanken
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises-U.B.A.F. — Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken — Vereins- und Westbank AG — J. Vontobel & Co.
Weisscredit Trade & Investment Bank — Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft — Williams, Glyn & Co. — Wood Gundy Limited

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 13

(Continued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
MorseSh .38	4	33	11⅜	11¼	11¼—	¼
MtgeTr Am		26	3½	3½	3½	
MorNor .88		38	17½	17⅛	17½+	⅛
Motorola .70	24	184	52¼	52	52	
MtFuel 2	11	36	41⅜	40¾	41	
MtStTel 1.68	9	10	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
Munford .40	6	x88	10⅜	10	10⅛+	¼
Munfd pf .40		x3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
Munsng 1.06	8	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
MurphC 1.20	7	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
MurpOil .60	6	49	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛+	⅜
MurryOh 1.20	7	8	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛—	½
MutlOm 1.32		14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
MyersL .40		14	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	⅛

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Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
NCRCp .72	15	x409	35⅛	35	35⅛+	⅛
NLInd 1	10	321	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	⅛
NLTCp .64	7	305	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
NVF 2.45t	7	35	8	7⅞	8	
Nabisco 2.40	10	92	44	43¾	43¾	
NalcoCh .88	17	27	32½	32¼	32¾+	¼
NarcoSci .60	7	10	11⅛	11	11	
NashuaC .60	16	106	16¾	16½	16¾+	¼
NatAirl .50	23	37	3⅝	3½	3½	
NAvia .77e		6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
NatCan .57	6	37	14¾	14½	14½—	⅛
NtlChem .40	15	206	24	23¾	24 —	⅛
NatDet 2.72	6	4	50¼	50	50 +	¼
NatDist 1.40	8	153	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
NatFuel 2.16	7	10	25½	25⅜	25½+	⅛
NatFuel pf2.30		5	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
NatGyp 1.05	9	67	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	
Nat Homes	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
NatInd .30	3	37	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
NIInd pf 1.25		x5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
NMedCare .93e	11	38	17½	17¼	17⅜—	¼
NMedE .32	6	35	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	¼
NMineSv .50	8	14	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
NatPrsto 2	9	24	53¼	52⅞	52⅞—	⅜
Nat Semicn	25	321	36⅜	35½	36⅛+	⅝
NSvcInd .78	8	x58	12⅝	12¼	12⅜+	¼
NStand .96	7	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
NStarch .88	14	2	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜—	⅛
NatlStl 2.50	14	211	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛—	½
Nat Tea		6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Natoma 1.40	7	263	27⅞	26¾	27⅛+	⅜
Neptune .60	9	27	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
NevPw 1.60	6	39	22⅞	22½	22⅞+	⅜
NevP pf 2.30		z450	24⅛	24	24⅛—	⅛
NEngEl 1.86	9	99	22	21⅞	21⅞	
NEnGE 1.32	8	54	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
NEnP pf2.76		5	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
NEngT 2.36	12	27	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	
NYSEG 2.40	8	138	28⅜	28¼	28¼	
NYSE pf8.80		z150	95	94¾	94¾+	¼
NYSE pf2.12		2	23½	23⅜	23⅜+	⅛
Newhall .46	9	25	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛
Newmt 1.60	15	58	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
NiaMP 1.24	8	242	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
NiaMpf 3.60		z20	37¾	37¾	37¾—	¾
NiaMpf 5.25		z100	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	
NiaMpf 6.10		z20	63	63	63	
NiaM pf 7.72		z320	82¾	81	81 +	½
NiagShre .95e		5	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
Nicor 2.12	8	54	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛+	⅜
NorflkWn 5.28	8	54	88	87⅛	88 +	¼
Norlin 1.25	5	15	19⅛	19	19 +	¼
Norris 1.60	6	55	38⅞	37⅞	38 +	¼
NoACoal .90	8	47	41¼	40⅞	41 +	⅛
NoAmMt .60e		24	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
NoAPhl 1.20	8	15	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
NoCAlr .10e	6	68	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
NoCeAir wt		10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
NoestUt 1.02	6	277	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
NIndPS 1.40	8	227	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
NorNGs 2.08	7	30	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝—	1
NoNG pf8.48		y20	97	97	97 —	⅛
NoStPw 1.94	10	654	30	29⅝	29¾+	⅛
NSPw pf3.60		z200	44½	43½	43½+	½
NorTel .60	14	30	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
Northrp 1.40	7	45	39⅜	38⅞	39⅛+	⅛
Nrtho pf1.45		2	60	60	60	
NwstAirl .45	15	100	30¾	30	30¾—	⅛
NwtBnc 1.80	10	18	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛+	⅛
NwtEnrgy 2	5	66	28	27⅞	28 +	⅛
Nwtlnd 2.25	4	337	48	47⅞	48	
Nwstlnd wt		11	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜—	¼
NwtP pf 2.50		5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
NwsMutL 1e	16	15	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
NwtStW 1.20	14	9	30½	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
Norton 1.70	8	101	36	35¼	35⅜—	⅜
NorSim .60	11	317	22¾	22	22⅛—	⅛
Nort6 pf1.60		40	47½	47½	47½—	½
NucorCp .32	6	18	24½	23¾	24⅛+	½

O

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
OKCCp 1	5	42	14⅝	14	14⅛+	⅛
OakInd .40	10	3	11	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
OakiteP .92	8	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	⅛
OccidPet 1	11	384	18⅜	18	18⅜+	⅛
OccidPet wt		47	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
OccP pf2.16		2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
OccP pf3.60		7	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	
OccidPt pf 4		10	57⅞	57½	57⅝	
OccP pf2.50		23	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
Ogden 1.20	4	27	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
Ogdn pf 1.87		2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
OhioEd 1.66	9	228	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
OhEd pf4.44		z180	49	49	49 +	1⅛
OhEd pf 4.56		z10	51½	51½	51½+	1⅛
OhEd pf7.24		z50	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛+	⅛
OhEd pf7.36		z10	80⅜	80	80 —	½
OhE pf 10.48		z210	109	108½	108½—	½
OhE pf 10.76		z50	110	69	69½+	⅜
OhP pfA 14		z10	124½	124½	124½+	½
OklaGE 1.44	10	297	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
OklGE pf.80		z160	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
OklaNG 1.80	7	18	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
OlinCp 1.32	7	9	41¼	41	41	
Olinkraft	9	65	32⅛	32	32⅛—	⅛
Omark .60	6	32	11⅞	11⅝	11½+	⅛
Opelika	6	1	16¼	16¼	16¼+	¼
OranRk 1.28	8	12	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Orange .28b	8	124	8⅜	8¼	8⅛—	⅛
OutMar 1.40	7	21	27	26⅞	26⅞—	⅜
OutletCo .80	5	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	
OvernitT .90	8	61	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
OverSh .20b	5	16	18⅛	18	18	
OwensCng 1	13	46	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛+	⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
63½	51¾	OwenIll 1.88	5	201	56	55½	55⅝—	¼
98	83½	OwnIl pf4.75		4	87½	87	87 —	½
25⅝	16⅛	OxfrdInd .68	4	9	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜+	⅛

P - Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅞	5¼	PNBMR .40	22	20	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
58¼	35	PPGInd 2	8	154	51	50¼	50⅞—	⅜
9¼	5½	PSA Inc		69	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
14¼	12½	PacAS 1.24		12	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
23⅝	20	PacGas 1.88	9	642	22¼	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
19	16⅛	PacLtg 1.68	9	126	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
33⅞	26⅝	PacLm 1.20	16	40	31	30½	30⅞+	⅞
33¼	25⅞	PacPetrl .80	9	21	27	26⅞	27 +	⅛
22⅜	20	PacPw 1.70	10	161	22¼	21⅝	22⅛+	⅛
16¾	13⅛	PacTT 1.20	8	32	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	
9⅞	8⅞	PacTin .80	8	88	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
12¼	5⅛	PaineW .30e	4	43	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
17½	12⅞	PalW pf 1.30		8	14	13⅞	14 +	½
8½	4¾	PalmBc .30	4	25	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
8½	4⅜	Pamida .12	6	x59	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	PanAm Air		289	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
40⅞	29⅜	PanEP 2.20	7	583	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
15¾	8	Paprcit .66b	8	24	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	
18⅞	12⅛	Pargasinc 1	11	7	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
32½	17⅛	ParkerDri .85e	7	32	31	30⅜	30⅝+	⅛
35⅞	21⅞	ParHan 1.20	10	52	32¾	32⅛	32½—	⅛
16⅞	11¾	ParkPen .40	9	4	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
14⅛	7½	PatrkP .85t	7	132	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
23⅝	16½	Paylsnw .40	8	21	20	19⅞	19⅞	
19⅞	14⅞	PeabGa .16	11	26	19½	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
6⅞	4⅜	PenDix .24b		54	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
60¼	48	Penney 1.28	15	251	53⅞	52⅜	52¾	
21⅝	19⅜	PaPwLt 1.80	8	104	21⅛	20¾	21	
53	47	PaPL pf 4.50		z60	50½	50⅛	50⅛	
92	80½	PaPL pf 8.40		z140	90⅝	89½	89½—	½
103½	99¾	PaPL pf 9.24		z500	101	101	101 —	1
112⅛	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z70	111¾	110⅛	111⅛+	¼
129	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z250	129⅛	128	129 +	2
88	77	PaPL pf 8		z690	88	86	88	
94	82	PaPL pf 8.70		z100	93	93	93 +	⅛
37½	27½	Pennwlt 1.60	9	19	34	33½	33½—	¼
56¾	42	Penwl pf2.50		3	50	50	50	
34¾	19⅞	Pennzol 1.32	9	453	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝—	⅜
45	25½	Pennz pf1.33		1	40½	40½	40½—	½
90¾	76	Pennz pfB 8		z550	91	91	91 +	1
10⅛	5⅛	PeopDrg .20	14	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
40⅜	34¼	PeopleGas 3	7	x101	40	39½	39½—	½
85⅛	69⅞	PepsiCo 2	17	246	85⅞	83⅞	83⅞—	⅝
27½	18¾	PerkElm .20	20	136	22⅝	22¼	22¼—	⅛
30⅞	23⅞	PetInc 1.60	8	11	29½	29¼	29¼—	⅛
16¾	13⅛	PetInc pf .80		10	16	16	16 +	⅛
16½	13⅝	Petinc pf 1		5	15¾	15¾	15¾—	⅛
16⅛	11	PeterPl .80a	10	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
80	63⅞	PetrieSt 1.60	16	3	69⅞	69⅝	69⅝+	⅛
26	19½	Petrolan .60	8	125	25	24⅞	25	
26	20¼	Petrim 2.55e		17	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	
31	25½	Pfizer .88	13	194	28½	28	28⅛—	⅛
45¼	36¼	PhelpD 2.20	18	1211	43⅝	42¾	43⅛+	¾
17⅛	14⅞	PhilaEl 1.64	9	212	17	16⅞	17	
40½	36	PhilE pf 3.80		z80	41	40½	41 +	1
75½	63⅛	PhilaEl pf 7		z290	73¼	73	73¼	
90¾	78	PhilE pf 8.75		z30	88½	88½	88½+	1
99	84½	PhilE pf 9.50		z610	98½	98½	98½+	½
82¾	69⅞	PhilE pf 7.80		z20	80	80½	80½—	1
80	66⅛	PhilE pf 7.75		z20	79	79	79 +	¾
15½	12⅝	PhilaSub .80	6	363	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
59⅛	49⅝	PhilMorr 1.30	14	411	58⅝	57⅞	58 +	⅛
8¼	3⅜	Philips Ind		30	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
13	6½	Phillpind pf		25	11⅝	11	11⅛+	⅛
64¾	49½	PhilPet 1.80	13	246	61	60¼	60⅞+	⅝
12⅜	7⅝	PhilVnH .60	8	25	9⅝	9⅜	9 —	½
23⅝	14⅛	Pickwick .32	7	71	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
17⅛	15	PiedNG 1.44	7	2	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
8⅛	4⅛	Pierl Imprt		16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
44⅛	33¼	Pillsbury 1	15	111	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛+	¼
36⅞	27⅞	Pioner 1.20b	9	76	34⅞	33⅞	34⅛+	½
18	13½	PitneyB .63	7	111	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
23⅝	17⅛	PittFrg .80b	7	4	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
48	31	Pittstn .80a	9	652	40⅝	39½	40⅛+	1
31⅝	20⅝	PizzaHt .06e	12	45	27⅛	26¾	26⅞—	⅛
4⅞	3	Plan Resrch	7	8	3½	3½	3½	
5	2⅞	Playboy .12	23	8	3⅝	3½	3½	
16⅛	11⅛	Plessey .86e	8	1	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	½
14⅞	11⅞	Pneumo 1	4	7	15⅛	15	15	
42⅛	31¼	Polaroid .50	19	1648	42¼	41¼	41½	
14	7¾	Ponderosa	19	74	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
24⅝	15⅝	PopeTal .70	10	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
23	17⅝	Portec .80	10	5	21½	21½	21½	
20⅛	16⅞	PortGE 1.64	7	174	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
115	102	PoG pf 11.50		z100	114½	114½	114½+	½
28⅛	26¼	PorlG pf2.60		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
65	48⅛	Potltch 1.50	11	16	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛—	⅛
14¼	11⅞	PotmEl 1.16	10	200	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
50	43	PotEl pf 4.50		z120	49⅞	49½	49⅞+	⅝
58	52⅝	PotEl pf 5.46		z90	57¼	57¼	57¼—	⅛
58	53⅛	PotEl pf 5.50		z80	57½	57	57½+	½
15	10⅞	Premier .40	8	14	12½	12½	12½	
100⅛	81⅞	ProctrG 2.20	19	190	94¼	93⅝	93⅝—	⅜
12⅝	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	6	9	8	8½	8½	
50½	27	Proler 1.40	7	2	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	
17⅞	14⅛	PSvCol 1.30	9	134	17¼	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
30⅝	23⅞	PSvcIn 1.92	11	766	31½	30⅝	30⅞+	½
14	11⅝	PSInd pf1.04		z100	12¼	12¼	12¼+	⅛
109	103⅞	PSInd pf8.44		z250	107½	107½	107½+	½
21⅞	18⅛	PSvNH 1.88	8	39	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
29⅞	25⅛	PSNH pf2.75		z8450	28⅝	28	28⅝+	⅝
22⅝	17⅝	PSvNM 1.44	9	481	22½	22¼	22¼	
21⅞	17⅞	PSvEG 1.80	9	446	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
16⅞	14⅛	PSEG pf1.40		8	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅜
46⅝	39⅛	PSEG pf4.08		z100	45½	45	45 —	1½
47½	41	PSEG pf4.30		z20	48	48	48 +	1
27⅞	25	PSEG pf2.43		26	27⅛	27⅛	27¼	
123	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z250	120½	120	120½	
85⅜	75	PSEG pf7.70		z8100	86½	86⅛	86⅛+	⅞
89½	76	PSEG pf7.80		z3500	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
84	71½	PSEG pf7.52		z300	84½	83⅞	84⅛+	⅛
104¾	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z10	104	104	104 —	⅛
6⅞	4	Publckr Ind		41	6⅛	6	6	
4¾	2⅞	Pueblo Int		33	3	3	3	
5½	2¾	PuerRl Cem		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
30⅝	25⅝	PugSPL 2.36	8	29	30	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
35⅞	27⅞	Pullmn 1.20	11	22	36⅛	35¼	36⅛—	⅜
17⅞	14⅛	PurexCp 1.08	8	146	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Purltn Fash	5	29	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
45½	23⅝	Purolt 1.08	8	25	24⅞	24¼	24⅛+	1
28⅝	22½	QuakOat .92	10	95	24⅝	23½	23½—	1⅛
20⅞	15	QuakStO .78	11	26	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
7⅛	5⅜	Questor .01r	11	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝—	⅛

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅞	18⅝	RCA 1	14	301	28¼	27¾	28 —	¼
45½	39¼	RCApf 3.50		z100	45½	45⅛	45⅛+	1
71¼	52	RCAcvpf 4		4	70½	70⅛	70½+	¼
9	4⅛	RTE .16b	16	2	7⅝	7¼	7⅛+	⅛
53⅞	46½	RalstonPu 1	15	44	51⅞	51½	51⅜+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Ramada Inn	97	123	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
14½	7	Rancoln .64	13	62	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	
8⅞	5	Rapid Am		18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
34⅝	27	Raybest 1.50b	6	4	34⅝	34½	34⅝+	¼
23⅞	15¼	Raymint .68	7	19	23⅜	22	22⅛—	⅛
66⅛	44⅝	Raytheon 1.30	13	145	63⅞	62⅝	63⅛+	⅝
23	16⅛	ReadBat .60	4	148	19⅞	18⅞	19 +	¼
5⅝	2½	Redman Ind		17	3⅞	3¼	3¼—	⅛
15⅝	10	ReeceCp .74	11	9	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
34	22	Reeves 2	7	13	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜—	⅛
19⅞	11⅛	ReichCh .74	8	11	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
11	7	RelabSt .64	5	23	9	8⅞	8⅞	
34½	18	RelianEl 1.10	13	112	35	34⅛	34⅞+	½
95¾	51½	Relian pf 3		5	98	96½	98 +	2½
61¾	34	Relia pf 1.60		3	63	62	63 +	1½
18⅞	6	Relian Grp		108	17¼	16⅞	17 —	⅛
31	12	RelGrp pfB		4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
21⅞	8⅛	RelGrp pfC		25	21½	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Republic Cp	11	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
18½	10	RepFinS .80	8	13	18	17⅝	17⅝	
3⅝	1	RepMtg Inv		4	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
40⅛	27⅞	RepStl 1.60	11	216	35½	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
23⅜	17⅛	Revco DS.22	15	48	22⅞	22¼	22⅞+	⅛
12⅞	7⅞	Rever Copp		19	10⅜	10½	10⅞+	⅛
89⅞	69⅝	Revlon 1.60	19	203	90	89½	89⅝—	⅛
9⅝	3⅞	Rexham .32	7	41	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
39½	20⅛	Rexnrd 1.32	7	27	33	32¼	32⅝—	¾
58⅞	32⅞	Rexn pf 2.36		1	50	50	50	
68¾	55	Reynln 3.08	8	304	59⅝	58⅝	59⅛—	⅜
80	61	Reyln pf2.25		73	67	67	67 +	½
42⅝	22⅛	ReynMet 1.20	9	48	40⅝	40¼	40¼	
91	56½	ReyM pf4.50		48	88	87½	87⅝—	1½
15¾	8⅞	ReynSe .40a	6	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
13⅞	9⅞	Richardsn 1	10	7	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
26⅝	21⅞	RichMer .70	13	76	27	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
21⅝	10⅛	Richmnd .80	16	374	21⅛	21	21	
20⅛	14⅞	RiegelTex 1.10	4	8	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	
24⅝	15	RioGran .70	7	x5	20⅜	20¼	20⅛+	⅛
13⅞	9½	RioGr pf .80		x30	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
20⅞	14⅛	RiteAid .24	13	34	16⅝	16¼	16½	
23⅝	13⅞	Robshaw .90	9	9	20⅛	20	20	
12⅛	9⅞	Robins .28a	9	80	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
18	15½	RochG 1.28b	8	19	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
15¾	12⅛	RochTel .88	8	39	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13½	10⅛	Rockowr .64	6	8	12	12	12 +	⅛
33½	23⅞	Rockwlint 2	9	61	29¾	29	29	
87	57	RkInt pf 4.75		5	71	71	71	
76¾	52	RohmH 1.28	21	13	53⅞	53¼	53⅛+	¼
8⅛	4	Rohr Ind		17	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
27¾	20	Rollins .36	14	53	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
6	4	Ronson Cp		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅞	16⅛	Roper 1.20	6	12	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
25	17	RorerA .94	11	38	20⅞	20¼	20⅛—	⅛
31½	18⅛	Rosario .40b	10	20	23¼	22⅞	22⅞—	⅜
36⅞	22⅜	Rowan .20	5	61	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛+	⅜
23⅞	16⅝	RoyCCol .80	9	53	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
50⅞	41⅜	RoyID 3.26e	5	121	46¾	46⅝	46⅝—	1
8⅝	4⅜	Roylind .10e	5	15	7	6⅞	6⅞	
29⅝	22½	Rubbrm .48	14	187	24½	24	24	
28½	16⅛	Rucker .28	7	378	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜+	⅛
14⅝	10	RussTog .76	6	19	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
15	9	Ryder Sys	10	210	14⅛	14	14⅛	

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅞	2	SCA Svc	14	37	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
19⅛	11⅛	SCMCp .80	6	60	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
14⅞	8¼	SOSCon .40	7	6	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
5¼	2¼	Safegrd Ind.03e	10	8	4⅝	4¼	4⅝—	⅛
48⅝	39¼	SafewySt 2	8	108	43	42⅝	42⅞	
15	8	SagaCp .28	8	30	12	11¾	12 +	¼
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	12	46	41½	39⅞	39⅞—	1⅛
13⅝	11	StJoLtP 1.12	9	23	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
39½	23⅛	StLSaF 2.50	10	6	39⅝	39¼	39⅝+	⅛
12	10⅝	StPaulS .96a		59	12	11⅞	11⅞	
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	9	55	39	38⅞	38⅞—	½
9⅝	5⅝	Salant .24b	5	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
14½	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	7	90	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
9¼	7¼	SJuanR .99t	5	1	8	8	8 —	⅛
11⅞	6¼	Sandrs Asso	11	54	9¼	9	9 —	⅛
40⅛	30⅛	SFeInd 1.80	7	106	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	SFeInd pf.50		24	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
36	20⅞	SenFeInt .30	10	285	36⅛	35	35⅛+	¼
4½	3⅛	Saul REst		26	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	SavA Stop	29	35	3½	3½	3½	
11¼	6½	SavOnDr .20	8	14	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
9⅜	8	SavEIP .50e	4	15	9⅛	8⅞	9	
14⅛	12⅝	SavnEA 1.34		2	14	14	14	
13	11	SavEl pf1.28		12	13	13	13	
16⅛	6⅞	SavinB Mch	11	20	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Saxon Ind	7	31	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
10⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
60¼	47½	SchergPl 1	20	337	54	53⅝	53⅝+	⅛
24	16⅜	SchlitzBr .68	11	60	18⅛	17⅞	18 +	⅛
98	70	Schlumb .80	22	268	98⅛	97½	98⅛+	½
16⅛	11⅛	SCOAIn .70	5	11	12⅛	12¼	12⅛+	⅛
7¾	5⅛	ScotLad .36	19	x33	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
29⅞	18	ScotFet 1.20	9	31	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜	
19⅛	13⅞	ScottFor .84	6	14	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
24⅛	14¼	ScottPap .76	9	771	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7	Scottys .10	12	13	7⅛	7½	7½—	¼
18½	11⅛	ScovillMfg 1		121	17¼	17	17	
44¼	29½	Scovil pf2.50		3	41⅛	41	41 —	1
39	14½	SeaCont .950	5	44	36½	35⅞	36⅛+	⅞
32¾	20½	SeabCL 1.60	5	37	29½	29¼	29¼—	¼
6⅞	3⅛	SeabWA .221		9	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
31⅝	23	Seagram .80	11	26	23½	23⅛	23½+	⅛
7⅝	4⅞	Seagrv .06e	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
18	12⅝	SearleG .52	9	253	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
79¼	61½	Sears 1.60a	19	445	69⅝	68⅞	68⅞	
7⅛	2⅝	Seatrain Lin	15	130	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
35⅛	22	Sedcoinc .18	7	47	29⅛	29¼	29⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SvcCpInt .20	7	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
16	11½	Servamt .76	7	139	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Shakspre .32	6	3	8⅛	8¼	8¼—	⅛
18⅛	11¼	Shapell .10	6	9	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
72¼	47⅝	ShellOil 2.80	8	184	72¼	72⅛	72⅛+	⅛
14⅛	11⅛	ShelltrGl .60	4	37	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
21	18¼	ShllGl pf2.25		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	ShllGl pf1.40		1	17	17	17	
41⅝	33¼	SherwW 2.20	13	41	38⅛	37	37 —	1⅝
12⅝	9⅞	SierrPac 1	8	125	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Signal 1b	13	152	22¾	22⅛	22¼	
23	15	Signal pf 1		1	21½	21½	21½+	⅛
54	34	Signal pf2.20		2	50½	50½	50½+	¼
42⅞	32	SignodeCp 1.20	14	17	42¼	42¼	42¼—	⅛
9⅛	5	SimPrec .14	9	4	7	7	7	
24⅛	18	Simm .88a	10	19	18⅝	18	18⅛+	⅛
23½	11⅛	SimpPat .80	11	312	12⅝	12	12⅝	
26	8¼	Singer Co		53	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
45⅛	24⅛	Singr pf 3.50		6	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛+	¼
28	19⅛	Skaggs .50	11	27	22⅞	22⅛	22⅜	
114⅛	66	Skelly 1.60a	13	80	114⅛	113	113¼—	¼
12¾	7⅛	Skil Corp	7	7	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .32	26	x207	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	
18¼	8⅞	SmithAO .80	71	3	15	15	15	
41⅛	28⅛	SmithInt .52	9	269	39⅞	37¼	37⅞+	½
78⅛	58½	Smithkline 2	17	55	77⅜	75½	77 —	¼
19⅞	13	SmithTr .50	6	13	17⅞	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
20	15⅝	Smucker .80	7	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
18½	11	SolaBas .80	8	9	17⅞	17¼	17¼	
5⅛	3	Sonesta Int	9	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8⅝	SonyCp .02e	28	277	8⅞	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
18¼	15⅝	SCarEG 1.52	9	78	18½	17⅞	18 +	⅛
17⅛	14⅝	SoJerIn 1.56	7	12	17	16¾	17 +	⅛
13⅛	9⅝	SoutWn .60	6	5	12	12	12	
25¼	21⅞	Sown pf 1.80		5	24	24	24 +	⅛
14⅛	9¾	SoestBk .40b	10	17	10⅛	10¼	10⅛+	⅛
7	5	SoeasPS .89t	9	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	
22½	18⅝	SoCalE 1.68	7	267	22⅞	22⅜	22½+	⅛
16⅛	13⅞	SouthCo 1.40	8	1449	15⅝	15¼	15⅛—	⅛
39½	31⅛	SoInGE 2.40	8	10	38	37⅞	38 +	⅜
58¼	48¼	SoNRes 1.85	7	40	51⅞	51¼	51¾—	⅛
39	32⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	9	15	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛+	⅜
47½	43¼	SoNE pf 3.82		100	48½	43	48⅛+	1
38⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	8	69	35	34¾	34¾—	⅛
62¾	50⅝	SouRy 2.32	10	16	60⅛	59⅞	59⅞	
6¼	5⅛	SouRy pf .50		8	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
63¼	51¼	SouRy pfA 3		1	60	60	60 —	⅛
38⅝	27½	SoUnCo 1.76	9	3	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
26⅛	21	Southind .50	12	7	25⅛	24¾	24¾—	⅛
74¼	40⅞	SouRoyl 1.20	14	45	66	64¾	65 —	½
24⅝	20⅞	SwstBnksh .96	9	5	22	22	22 —	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SwstFor .20	14	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		3	21½	21½	21½+	¼
13⅝	11⅛	SwPbSv .98	8	111	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
14¼	11⅞	SprinFd	6	21	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Sparton .40	5	2	9	9	9	
16⅛	10	SperryHut 1	7	10	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	¼
51⅜	38⅛	SperryR .92	11	169	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
15	6⅝	Sprague El		23	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
15¼	10¼	SpringM .75	9	16	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
29⅛	20¼	SquarD 1.10	15	52	27⅛	26¾	26⅞—	⅛
38⅞	28⅛	Squibb .90	15	84	33½	33	33⅜+	⅜
31⅛	19⅞	StaleyMfg 1	5	19	21⅞	21½	21⅞+	⅜
24¼	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		32	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
40⅜	32⅞	SBrand 1.28	16	83	34	33¾	33¾	
49⅞	36⅝	SBPaint .40	21	11	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛—	⅝
39¼	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	492	37⅞	37⅛	37½	
54⅜	40⅞	SOilInd 2.30	9	911	54⅝	52	54 +	⅛
79⅜	61½	StOilOh 1.36	20	432	67⅞	67⅛	67⅝+	⅛
9⅜	6⅝	SdPress .40		1	7½	7½	7½	
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	33	16	6	6	6	
17⅛	9¼	Sandex .75	7	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
33⅛	21	StanWk 1.12	9	7	28⅛	28½	28½—	⅛
10⅞	6⅞	Stanray .60	10	31	10⅛	10	10 +	⅛
21⅝	16⅝	Sarrer 1.12	7	x10	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
2⅝	1⅞	SaMut Inv		2	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
12	10⅝	SaMSe 1.05		31	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
48⅛	47⅛	StaufChm 1.44	9	54	46	45⅞	45⅞	
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
21	15¼	SerDrug .70	12	187	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
6½	4¼	SerlPre .31t	6	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
16	11½	Sterndn .40	6	9	12¼	12	12 —	⅛
26⅛	17⅛	SevenJ 1.20	5	19	19⅛	18⅞	19	
34¼	23¾	StewWa 1.96	8	12	32	31⅞	32 —	⅛
26⅛	16¼	StokVC 1.20	8	24	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞+	¼
14	13¾	SokVC pf 1		z00	13¾	13¾	13¾+	¾
63¼	48¼	StoneW 2.50	6	7	51	50½	50½—	½
15¾	12⅛	Stone Con.56	5	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
21	15⅛	SopShop 1	4	28	15⅝	15⅝	15½—	⅛
13½	9	SorTec .67t	8	22	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
31⅛	15⅞	StorerBdg 1	10	55	31¼	30½	30½—	⅝
15¾	10¾	SridRite .80	7	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
44⅛	37¾	SuWor 1.32	5	278	44½	43⅞	43⅛—	1¼
49½	30½	SfW pfA 1.40		13	49¾	48⅜	48⅜—	⅛
6½	3⅞	SuaveShoe .03e	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
20¾	14⅜	SubPrG 1.08	7	11	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
25⅞	11¼	SunChm .40	8	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	
39⅛	26⅞	SunCo 1.48	6	42	37⅛	37	37⅛+	⅛
42⅛	31¼	SunCo pf2.5		96	39⅞	38¾	38 +	⅛
26¼	20⅝	Sunbeam 1.08	10	41	24¾	24¼	24⅝+	½
37⅛	17	Sundsrnd .1	9	36	33⅞	33¼	33½+	⅛
51¼	35⅞	Sunds pf3.50		3	50¼	50⅛	50¼+	⅛
13⅞	9¾	SunshMg .18i	18	24	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
19⅝	17⅞	SuperVal .66	9	35	18¼	18	18¼+	⅛
203	143	SuprOil 1.80	17	101	201½	191	201⅝+	9½
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	5	94	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
40¼	16	Superscpe	8	100	24½	23⅞	23⅞	
6½	4	Sutro Mtg		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19½	10⅝	Swank 1	7	16	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
22¼	16⅛	Sybron .84	9	57	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
42½	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		2	38¼	38¼	38¼—	½

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
38⅛	26¾	TRWIn 1.40	10	236	36⅛	35⅛	35¼+	⅜
86¾	63¼	TRW pf 4.40		7	82½	82	82½+	1½
78	58	TRW pf 4.50		73	73⅛	73⅝	73⅛+	⅜
11	6⅝	Talley .60	5	14	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
12¼	8⅛	TalleyelB 1		8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅞	15½	TampEl 1.12	9	473	20	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
47⅝	26½	Tandy Corp	9	107	33⅞	32⅞	33 —	¼
21⅝	12½	Tandycrf	7	32	17	15⅝	16⅛—	⅛
12⅛	5⅞	Tappan .20	22	35	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
49⅞	18	Technicr .15	18	556	46½	44	44⅞+	¾
7	4⅞	Technicolr		19	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
19⅛	9⅝	Technicon	12	22	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
67⅝	44¼	Tektronx .24	16	101	61⅛	60¼	61 +	⅛
10⅛	5¼	Telecor .30	7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
80½	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	8	119	73	71⅝	71⅝+	⅛
11¼	5¾	Teleprmpt		252	7⅛	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Telex Cp	10	114	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
34⅛	26	Tennco 1.80	8	1038	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13⅝	TesoroPe 1	6	160	15½	15¼	15⅜	
31⅛	25⅛	Tesor pf 2.16		32	27	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
29⅛	23⅞	Texaco 2	8	921	27½	27⅛	27⅜	
43⅛	34½	TexComm 1	12	13	38	37⅜	37⅛—	⅛
37⅞	25⅛	TexEastn 1.85	8	119	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+	⅛
26⅞	24¾	TxET pf 2.40		258	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	
30½	27⅛	TxET pf 2.87		20	29⅞	29½	29⅞—	⅛
45⅞	29	TexGasTr 2	8	9	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
15⅜	11⅞	TexasInd 1b	11	3	14	14	14	
129¾	83⅛	TexInst 1	31	185	110⅛	110¼	110⅝—	⅛
8¼	5⅛	Texas Intl	33	96	6	5⅞	6	
24⅛	13¼	TexOGs .22e	9	39	21½	21	21 —	⅛
26⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	23	6	26⅛	25½	25½—	⅛
27⅛	17	TexUil 1.32	10	578	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
37⅞	28	Texsglf 1.20	11	47	34⅝	34½	34½—	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Texfi Ind		13	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
37⅝	20⅛	Textron 1.20	9	54	28⅛	27⅞	28 —	⅛
37⅛	26⅛	Textr pf2.08		2	32¾	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Thiokol .84	7	60	17⅝	17⅜	17½+	⅛
45	33	ThomBe .68	21	6	40⅝	40½	40⅝	
13⅛	7⅛	ThomJW .50	8	5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
9⅛	6¼	ThriftDg .40	10	18	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
40	25½	TidwatM .80	6	24	35⅝	34⅞	35⅜+	⅞
19½	13⅛	Tigerln .40	8	46	16⅛	15	15 —	⅞
67⅛	57⅞	TimeInc 2.30	12	41	66	66	66	
23⅛	16⅛	TimeAir .60	11	131	20¾	20⅛	20½+	⅛
59⅛	35⅛	Timkn 2.20a	10	49	55¼	55⅛	55⅛+	½
16⅛	9½	Tish Rlty		7	14½	14½	14½	
6½	4⅛	TobinP .15e		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
14	7½	Todd Shipyd		3	8½	8⅛	8½	
25⅛	22⅞	TolEdis 2.12	8	72	25¼	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .48	5	15	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
8¼	6⅛	TootRol .40b	9	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
14¼	4⅛	Tracor .20	9	37	12⅞	12½	12¼—	⅛
28⅛	19½	TraneCo .96	8	28	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
35⅛	28	TranUn 1.76	12	9	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	
15⅛	7½	TransW Air		955	10¾	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛
19¼	11⅛	TWApf 2		7	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
12½	8¼	Transam .62	10	335	13¼	13	13¼+	⅛
23⅛	20⅛	Traninc 1.92		4	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
16½	8½	Transco .80	7	519	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
13⅛	8	Transcn .45	9	8	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
12	6¾	TranOhF .20	5	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
26¼	16⅛	Tranwy 1.40	7	21	20¼	20	20⅛+	⅛
37¼	25	Travlrs 1.08	12	182	35⅝	35⅛	35¼—	⅛
44	32¾	Travelr pf 2		1	41½	41½	41½—	⅛
21⅛	18½	TriCon 1.52e		57	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	TriSou Mge		10	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
15½	10⅛	Trianlnd .90	25	10	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
12½	6½	Triang Pac		12	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	TrinityInd .56	5	36	20¾	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
30½	24⅛	Tropican .30	16	9	25⅞	25½	25⅞+	⅜
14⅝	10⅛	TucsonG 1.08	9	117	14⅛	13⅞	14 —	⅛
15	8⅝	TwenCen .50	11	30	10¼	10	10 —	⅛
17⅛	10½	TycoLab .20	20	39	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
21⅛	16	Tyler Corp.50	6	116	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16⅞	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	UMCInd 1	8	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
5⅛	⅞	UMET Tr		4	1	1	1	
15⅛	10	UOP .10e		13	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
35⅛	19⅜	UVInd 1.48	4	23	30⅛	29¾	29⅞+	⅛
25¼	18¼	UARCO 1.30	7	3	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
11⅛	7⅝	Unarco .60	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
10⅞	8½	UnBancp .84	10	52	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
67⅛	59⅛	UCamp 1.60	13	128	64⅞	64⅛	64⅛—	⅛
76¼	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	10	205	65¼	64¾	64⅞+	1⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Un Commrc		39	7	6⅞	7 —	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Union Corp	30	24	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
15⅞	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	170	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
57⅞	44	UnEl pf 4.50		z10	48½	48¼	48¼—	⅝
29⅝	26¼	UnEl pf 2.72		7	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
81⅛	72	UnEl pf 7.44		1	81	81	81 —	¼
55⅝	40⅛	UnOCal 2.10	7	212	51¾	51¼	51⅛+	⅛
71	52½	UOCa pf2.50		19	67½	66½	67 +	⅜
93	75	UPacCp 2.80	10	61	89	88	88 —	½
2⅝	1⅜	Uniona Inc		15	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
10½	7¾	Uniroyal .50	18	107	9	8⅞	8⅞	
82⅛	71	Uniryal pf 8		z100	79½	79	79 —	1
11¼	5⅛	Unit Brands	7	26	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	UnitCp .97e		11	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
24	14	UnEnRes 1.32	4	100	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
11⅝	5⅞	UFInCal .24	7	30	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
13¼	7¼	Un Guarnty	19	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
25½	22⅝	UIllum 2.32	7	13	25¼	25	25⅛	
20⅜	9⅛	UnitInd .60	8	54	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
12	6⅞	UnitIn pf .42		12	12½	12	12½+	½
7⅛	4⅛	UnitInn .10	6	8	5⅛	5	5 +	⅛
12⅛	9¾	UJerBk 1.04	7	44	11½	11⅜	11½	
18⅛	11⅛	UnitMM .80		x574	12½	12	12 —	⅛
41⅜	15⅝	Un Nuclr	15	56	34	33½	33½—	⅛
3¼	1⅝	UnitPk Min	275	12	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
17⅜	10⅝	UnitRefg .56	5	11	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		15	16⅝	16¼	16¾	
47⅝	32½	USFidG 2.48	13	69	44½	43¾	44⅛+	¼
25⅝	16¾	USGyps 1.60	11	101	22⅝	21⅝	22¼+	¼
28⅞	22½	USGy pf 1.80		2	26¼	26	26 —	⅛
10⅝	5¼	USHom .16	10	54	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	USInd .20	11	106	6⅝	6⅜	6½—	⅛
12⅛	6⅞	USLeasg .32	5	32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅛	1⅞	US RltyInv		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
38⅛	19⅛	USShoe 1.05	7	42	26¼	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
57⅝	47⅞	US Steel 2.20	9	531	50¼	49⅛	49⅞—	⅛
23	19⅝	USTobac 1	11	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
37⅞	30⅝	UnTech 1.20	7	207	33⅜	33¼	33⅜—	⅛
168½	113½	UnTech pf 8		19	151	149½	149½+	1½
109	104	UnTech pf7.32		1	105¾	105⅛	105¾—	1⅛
17½	14	UniTel 1.20	10	226	17½	17⅛	17½+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UniTel wi		6	1½	1½	1½	
25⅝	21¾	UnTel pf1.50		3	26	26	26 +	⅜
22½	18¼	UnTI 2pf1.50		4	21¾	21½	21½—	¼
9⅜	4¼	Unitrod .10e	9	10	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
15⅜	9½	Univar .56	6	39	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
25⅞	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	16	24½	24⅛	24⅛+	¼
48½	37⅛	Upjohn .96	18	149	44⅛	44	44 —	⅛
15½	11⅝	USLIFE .36	6	98	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
11⅛	9⅞	UslifeF .96a		x25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
63	46⅝	UtahInt 1a	12	172	58⅞	58¾	58⅞—	¼
37½	27⅛	UtahPL 2.80	8	48	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞+	⅛
32⅛	29⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		6	32½	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛

V

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅝	19	VFCp 1.10	7	357	19½	19⅜	19⅜+	⅛
20⅛	11½	VSICorp .68	7	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Valleyln .40	4	34	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
17¼	12	Varian .20	12	76	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
13⅛	4⅝	Varo Inc	5	74	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
7	3¼	Venice .20	5	59	3¾	3½	3⅝—	
14¼	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		32	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
31	16½	Vetco .10e	6	163	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞—	½
14⅛	7½	Viacom Intl	10	18	9¼	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
8	3⅞	Victor Comp		7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
15⅛	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	9	496	15¼	15	15⅛	
43⅜	39	VaEP pf4.12		z20	45	44½	45 +	1⅛
56½	49	VaEP pf 5		z80	53½	53⅛	53⅛—	1
84	72¼	VaEP pf7.72		z1100	84	83½	84	
102⅛	98	VaEP pf9.75		z6560	103	101⅛	102½	
30⅛	27⅛	VaEP pf2.90		14	30½	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
83⅛	72¼	VE72 pf 7.72		z800	83½	83⅛	83½	
8⅝	4⅞	Vornado Inc	5	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
27⅝	18¾	Vulcan Mtr 1	10	22	25½	25¼	25⅛+	⅛

W

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23	18¾	Wachova .50	10	155	19¾	19	19	
60¼	39½	Wach pf 2.20		11	52¼	51	52¼+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Wach Rlty		2	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
17⅛	11½	WalMart .08	16	90	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
16¼	12½	Walgreen 1	9	33	16½	16¼	16 +	⅛
33⅝	22⅛	WlkrA .24		[illegible]	[illegible]	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
24⅝	18⅝	WallBus .60	9	5	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
20	11½	WallMu 1	7	13	17½	17¼	17⅛+	⅛
44½	28¼	Walt JimI.20	8	111	32⅛	31¾	32	
12⅛	10¼	WaltJ pf 1		z70	12	12	12	
48	31½	WaltJ pf1.60		7	35¼	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
10⅛	6¼	WardFd .47t	16	4	6⅞		6⅞—	⅛
12½	6½	Warnaco .60i		28	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
30⅛	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	15	6	27	26¾	27	
25⅝	17½	WrnCom .60	6	124	19¾	19½	19⅝+	⅛
51	35	WrnC pf 1.25		4	39	39	39 —	⅛
10	6⅛	WrnerCo .50	8	4	8½	8½	8½	
38⅝	29⅞	WarnerL 1	16	260	34	33½	33⅞+	⅛
20	18	WashGs 1.88	10	27	20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
17	10⅝	WashNat .80	6	30	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
20	12⅝	WashStl 1	4	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
23¾	19½	WesWat 1.68	8	25	23¼	22⅞	23¼+	⅜
9⅞	6⅝	WasteM .10e	10	256	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
35⅝	14	WatkinJ .32	9	81	17⅛	17	17	
8⅛	4⅞	WayGos .48	7	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅛	14½	WayG pf1.60		2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
7	4	Wean Unit	10	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
9⅛	5½	Weathrd .40	7	20	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
7⅞	3⅛	WebbDel E	10	67	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
26¼	15⅛	WellsFrgo 1	8	40	23⅝	23¼	23¼—	½
8⅝	5⅝	WellFM .12e	20	6	7¼		7¼	
42⅝	33½	WstPtPep 2.40	7	25	36	35⅝	35⅝	
12⅛	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	14	33	10¼	10	10 —	⅛
25⅝	17¾	WnBnc 1.40	8	172	25⅝	25¼	25	
15½	11⅝	WnNorA .40b	4	20	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
14⅝	6	WnPac Ind	6	35	17⅞	17½	17½+	⅛
18⅝	12¾	WnPubl .80b	6	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
20	15¾	WUnion 1.40	10	716	20¼	19¾	20⅛+	⅛
52⅝	44	WnUn pf4.60		1	51½	51½	51½	
55½	45	WnUn pf4.90		1	55	55	55 +	½
65	54	WnUn pf 6		2	60¼	59½	60¼—	¼
26	25	WnUn pf2.56		15	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	
18⅛	13	WestgEl .97	7	2332	18⅝	18	18⅛—	⅛
47⅛	32½	Wstvco 1.65	9	17	40½	40¼	40¼—	⅛
49⅞	37	Weyerhr .80	26	232	43⅝	43⅛	43¼—	⅛
66⅛	55¼	Weyr pf 2.80		4	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛+	½
23¼	18	WheelFr .60	11	25	22½	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16⅝	WheelPit Stl		8	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅛
49	44¼	WhelPlt pf 5		z90	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	
34¼	24¼	Whirlpol .80	13	49	25½	25¼	25¼—	⅜
25⅛	18⅛	WhiteCons 1	6	50	24⅛	23⅝	24 +	⅛
37	34¼	WhitC pfC 3		2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝—	⅛
9⅛	3¼	White Mot		77	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
31¼	14⅛	Whiting 1.30	6	5	29¾	29⅝	29¾	
6⅛	3	Whittaker	9	101	5½	5¼	5¼	
13⅝	9¼	Wickes .25r		38	11	10¼	10⅛	
6¾	4	WiebdtSt .32	6	11	6	5⅞	6	
29	20	WillmsCos 1	7	133	23⅛	22¾	23	
7½	5⅝	WilshrO .12e	7	15	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
41¾	36⅛	WinnDx 1.56	12	9	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
9½	5⅛	Winnebago	82	59	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
16¼	13¼	WinterJ .68	5	12	13⅞	13½	13⅞+	⅛
30	24⅛	WiscElPw 2	10	284	30¼	29½	30⅛+	⅝
92	84⅛	WisE pf 7.75		z200	93	93	93 +	1
19¾	17	WisGas 1.70	9	136	18⅛	18	18	
28¼	25⅝	WisG pf 2.55		6	27¾	27½	27¾	
20⅝	16¾	WiscPL 1.60	9	94	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝	
19⅝	15⅜	WiscPS 1.46	9	124	20⅛	19½	19⅞+	¼
29⅛	20½	Witco 1.40	8	32	28⅛	27⅝	28 +	⅜
72	51½	Witco pf 2.65		1	70	70	70 +	½
21⅝	10	WitrD .60	4	21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .10e	6	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	10¾	Wometco .44	8	61	12½	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
10⅛	5½	WoodCp .10e	3	56	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
39	13⅛	WoodPet .40	11	159	39⅛	37½	37½—	1⅝
19⅛	15⅛	WoodPet wi		45	19⅞	18¾	19 —	⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Wolwth 1.20	6	226	24	24	24 +	⅛
39¼	31¼	Wolw pf 2.20		3	35	34⅞	35 +	⅛
6⅛	[illegible]	World Airw	24	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
84	64½	Wrigly 2.40a	10	10	82¼	81⅞	82¼+	⅜
14½	5⅝	Wurlitzer .20	7	17	14	14	14 —	⅛
11⅝	6¼	Wylain .60	11	56	9⅞	9¼	9¼—	⅛
6⅝	1½	Wyly Corp		253	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

X

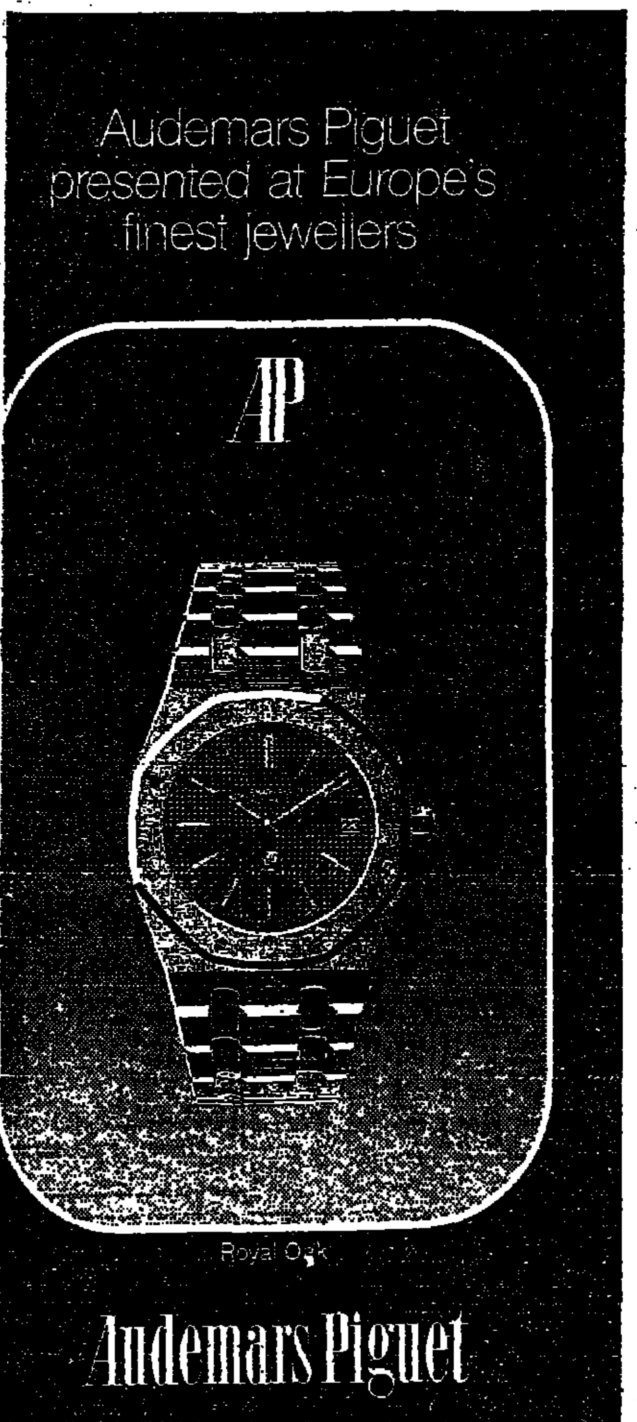
1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
68⅛	48⅝	XeroxCp 1.20	15	275	64⅞	64⅛	64⅛—	¼
14	7½	Xtra Inc	21	40	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜

Y

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅝	6¼	Yates Ind	22	15	10¾	10½	10½	
17¼	9⅛	YngSDr .15i		20	17¼	17¼	17¼	

Z

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25⅛	15	ZaleCorp .88	7	9	17	16⅝	16⅞	
20¼	13	ZalesfA .60		4	14½	14½	14½	
16	11⅛	Zapata .30b	4	78	13⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	¼
9½	5⅛	Zayre Corp	6	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
40⅛	23⅛	ZenithRad 1	16	98	33	32⅛	32⅞+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Zurnlnd .40	9	x48	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛



International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9¾-82	102½	103½
Ashland 8-87	96¼	97¼
Aust.R.D. 9¾-89	102¾	103¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96	97
Bell Cdna 8¾-86	101¼	102¼
BFCE 8¾-83	99½	100½
B.N.P. 9½-81	103¾	104¾
Bras Can 9¾-82	102	103
British Gas 9-81	99¾	100¾
Broken Hill 10-90	104½	105½
Broken Hill 9½-81	103½	104½
Carrier 8-87	94½	95½
Charboges 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
CNE 9¾-85	100½	101½
CN R. ne 10-80/8	103¾	104¾
Cons Food 7½-91	93	94
Conoco 8-86	100	101
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99	100
Cut Ham 8-87	95	96
Denmark 7½-90	86¼	87¼
Dow Corn 8½-86	103	104
Dupont 7½-78	101¼	102¼
EEC 8¼-82	98	98½
ECS 8¾-81	100¾	101¾
ECS 9½-86	101¼	102¼
EIB 9½-85	103	104
Erap 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
Esso 7½-78	102	103
Esso 8-86 Nov	100½	101½
Eurofima 8½-83	100	101
First Chic 7-80	97	98
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104½	105½
Gould 9½-83	102¾	103¾
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	101	102
Haas 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
Home Oil 9¾-86	101¼	102¼
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	102	103
Intl Util 8½-82	98½	99½
ISE Canada 9-82	101½	102½
Manitoba 8¾-83	101½	102½
Michelin 9¼-86	99¼	100¼
Modo 9½-83	101½	102½
Montreal 9¾-81	102½	103½
Montreal 9¼-83	100	101
Motorola 8-87	98	99
Nac Financ 10-83	102½	103¼
NatWest 9-86	99½	100½
New Brunsw 9-83	102	103
N Zealand 9¼-82	102¼	103¼
N Zealand 8½-83	100¾	101¾
NrgKomBk 7½-87	91¼	92¼
Norpipes 9¾-86	100	101
NorskHyd 9¾-85	104	105
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99¾	100¾
Norway 9-80	102¾	103¾
Norway 8½-81	101¼	102¼
Occidental 9¾-83	102	103
Ontario H 8¾-86	102	103
Oslo 9-88	100	101
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102½	103½
Pac Light 9¾-81	103¾	104¾
Pennwit 8-87	95½	96½
QuebProv 8½-81	100¼	101¼
QuebProv 9-83	100½	101½
QuebProv 7½-88	92¼	93¼
Ralston 7½-87	96	97
ReadBates 9½-82	100¾	101¾
Sandvik 9½-86	101½	102½
S.A.S. 8-85	94¼	95¼
Seagram 9-83	101½	102½
SFE 9-83	99¼	100¼
Shell 8-86	100½	101½
Shell 7½-87	95½	96½
SNCF 9½-81	103	104
St Ind 8½-80	102½	103½
St Ind 8½-86	102½	103½
S Handels 9¼-86	100¾	101¾
Tenneco 7½-79	100	101
Tenneco 7¾-87	95	96
Textron 7¾-87	95	96
Transocean 8-86	100¾	101¾
Transocean 7½-87	96¼	97¼
Union Oil 7-79	100	101
Union Oil 7½-87	96	97
Utah 8 87	99	100
Volvo 9½-85	103¼	104¼
BroadHale 4¾-87	78	80
Carnation 4-88	85	87
Chevron 5-88	116	118
Chrysler 4¾-88	63	65
Chrysle 5-88	66½	68½
Conf Tel 5½-88	78½	80½
Cumm In 6¼-88	95	97
Dart Ind 4¾-87	85½	87½
EastKodak 4½-88	110	112
Econ Lab 4¾-87	78	80
Firestone 5-88	86½	88½
Ford 6-86	94	96
Ford 5-88	84	86
Gen Elec 4¼-87	89	91
Gen Food 4¾-82	93	95
Gillette 4¾-22	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	77½	79½
Gould 5-87	98	100
Gulf West 5-88	95½	97½
Honeywell 6-86	85	87
I.S.E. 6¼-89	87½	89½
ITT 4¾-87	77	79
Komatsu 7¼-90	108¾	109¾
Matsushita 6¾-90	117	118½
Mitsui 7¼-90	104¾	105¾
McDerm 4¾-87	150	152
Morgan JP 4¼-87	107½	109½
Nabisco 5¾-88	95	97
Owens Ill 4½-87	99	101
Penney JC 4½-87	81½	83½
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	93½	95½
R.C.A. 5-88	81½	83½
Revlon 4¾-83	129½	131½
Revlon 4¾-87	111	113
Sperry 4¼-88	99	107
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	78½	80½
Texaco 4½-88	78½	80½
UnCarb 4¾-82	112½	114½
WarnLam 4½-87	91	93
WarnLam 4¼-88	84	86
Xerox 5-88	78½	80½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	84½	86½
Ashland 5-88	83½	84½
Beatrice 6¼-91	115	117
Beatrice 4½-92	99½	101½
Borden 6¾-91	118½	112½
Borden 5-92	99½	101½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	100.79	92.35	106.86
Previous	100.80	92.36	106.86

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅜-5½	4⅛-4⅜	1 -1½	14 -18
1 M.	5⁷⁄₁₆-5⁹⁄₁₆	4½-4⅝	1¼-1½	15 -18¼
3 M.	5½-5⅝	4⅝-4¾	1½-1¾	14¾-16
6 M.	6⅛-6¼	4¾-5	2⅛-2⅜	15½-15⅞
1 Y.	6½-6⅝	5⅜-5⅝	2½-2¾	15½-15¾

European Gold Markets

September 13, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	113.95	114.40	—1.30
Zurich	114.50	—	—
Paris (12.5 kilo)	115.48	115.26	—1.32

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

September 13, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	328	Matsu E. Wks.	640
Canon	450	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	126
Dai Nip. Print.	495	Mitsubi Corp.	425
Fuji Bank	360	Mitsui Co.	421
Fuji Photo	586	Mitsukoshi	431
Hitachi	205	Nippon Elec.	218
Honda Motor	660	Sharp	392
C. Itoh	298	Shiseido	1,090
Japan Air Lines	2,220	Sony Corp.	2,510
Kansai El. Pwr.	673	Sumitomo Bank	366
Kao Soap	665	Taisho Marine	296
Kirin Brewery	342	Takeda	252
Komatsu	426	Teijin	141
Kubota	336	Tokyo Marine	405
Matsu Ind.	630	Toray	145
		Toyota	851

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov.	Feb.	May
105	10.00	13.00	14.00
110	7.25	6.75	10.75
115	4.25	6.50	7.75
120	2.75	4.75	6.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
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NOMURA
Tokyo, Japan
THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.
Paris
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
Amsterdam, London
NOMURA EUROPE GmbH
Frankfurt
NOMURA TRAFITEX S.A.
Geneva

BANCO ESPÍRITO SANTO E COMERCIAL DE LISBOA

LISBON — PORTUGAL

INTERIM STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS — JUNE 30

(in thousand escudos)

ASSETS	1975	1976
Cash and Deposits with Banks	1 493 784	2 780 624
Treasury Bills	114 000	115 000
Correspondents Abroad	784 877	1 234 430
Gold and Foreign Currency	168 075	71 249
	2 560 736	4 201 303
Securities	*3 360 325	**2 127 196
Bills Discounted	23 083 939	22 514 501
Domestic Correspondents	1 068 024	1 141 693
Loans and Debtors	4 039 960	5 186 881
Immobilizations	534 183	561 214
Sundry Accounts	8 591 752	14 784 672
Expenses for the period	1 658 127	1 685 582
	44 897 046	52 223 042
Contra Accounts		
Values held or received as collateral	*45 340 312	***13 966 728
Debtors for Guarantees and Avals, Acceptances and Letters of Credit	25 928 819	18 522 546
Other Contra Accounts	13 859 260	17 164 915
	130 025 437	101 877 231

* Quotation values
** Aquisition values
*** Nominal values

LIABILITIES	1975	1976
Demand Deposits	14 882 111	17 422 400
Notice Accounts and Time Deposits	16 838 325	16 469 413
	31 720 436	33 891 813
Cheques and Payment Orders Outstanding	299 167	381 173
Sundry Liabilities and Creditors	308 451	1 001 444
Sundry Accounts	8 038 896	11 886 134
Provisions	776 850	936 884
Capital	1 200 000	1 200 000
Reserve Funds	772 000	783 306
Net Profit-Balance b.f.	113 050	86 946
Receipts for the period	1 668 176	2 055 342
	44 897 046	52 223 042
Contra Accounts		
Creditors for values held or received as collateral	45 340 312	13 966 728
Guarantees and Avals, Acceptances and Letters of Credit	25 928 819	18 522 546
Other Contra Accounts	13 859 260	17 164 915
	130 025 437	101 877 231

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

(January 1 to June 30)

DEBIT	1975	1976
Interest on Deposits and Commissions	1 101 019	1 122 856
Staff and Personnel Charges	457 345	468 832
General Charges	99 763	93 894
	1 658 127	1 685 582
Provisional Results	+ 10 049	+ 369 760
	1 668 176	2 055 342

CREDIT	1975	1976
Interest on Loans, Discounts and Commissions	1 581 644	1 880 733
Earnings on Foreign Exchange	59 010	138 323
Interest and Dividends on Securities	19 520	25 923
Miscellaneous	7 802	10 363
	1 668 176	2 055 342

HEAD OFFICE: 95/119, Rua do Comércio – LISBON – Telex 12191 – Teleph. 36 03 81

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	1.30½	Closed
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.45*	—
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.96	—
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	212.00	—
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.10	—
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	73-74	—
Lead, spot, lb.	24½-35	—
Copper elec., lb.	75½	—
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.9917	—
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	39-40	—
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.240	—
Gold N.Y., oz.	115.70	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	840.8	—

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
September 13, 1976

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	8.78	8.97	8.69	8.80	8.66
Jan	9.75	9.75	9.35	9.35	n9.58
Mar	9.80	9.92	9.92	9.68	9.74
May	9.90	10.05	9.80	9.85	9.88

U.S. Commodity Prices

Jul	9.97	10.10	9.90	10.05	9.96
Sep	10.15	10.31	10.15	10.15	10.12
Oct	10.15	10.24	10.08	10.20	10.09
Sales: 3,181.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)	178.0	178.0	178.0	b177.5	177.5
Sales: 5.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Sep	120.00	120.25	118.50	120.45s	118.30
Dec	115.75	116.50	114.75	116.30s	114.80
Mar	110.35	110.75	109.15	110.75s	109.49
May	106.00	106.65	105.20	106.60s	105.20
Jul	101.60	102.15	101.60	102.7s	101.35
Sep	98.1	99.5	98.1	98.90s	97.40
Dec	92.10	93.25	92.10	93.10s	91.65
Sales: 920.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Sep	68.00	68.00	66.90	66.30s	68.30
Dec	69.10	69.10	67.50	67.50s	69.50
Jan	69.60	69.60	68.00	68.10s	70.10
Mar	70.90	70.90	69.10	69.20s	71.30
May	72.10	72.10	70.30	70.40s	72.50
Jul	73.10	73.20	71.40	71.40s	73.50
Sep	74.00	74.00	72.40	72.40s	74.50
Sales: estimated 5,900.					
MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	4.75	4.77	4.73	4.77	4.74
Mar	5.45	5.54	5.45	b5.55	5.47
Apr	5.89	5.97	5.86	5.97	5.35
Sales: 401.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Sep	415.00	420.00	415.00	419.20s	416.80
Oct	416.30	416.30	416.330	419.40s	417.00
Dec	418.50	424.50	415.50	422.80s	420.50
Jan	420.00	424.50	418.00	424.10s	422.00
Mar	424.00	429.80	421.00	428.10s	426.00
May	428.00	433.00	425.70	432.20s	430.20
Jul	431.80	435.50	430.00	436.40s	434.40
Sep	436.50	439.20	433.90	440.80s	438.80
Dec	442.20	447.60	441.70	447.70s	445.90
Jan	446.00	446.40	445.50	450.00s	448.10
Sales: estimated 13,700.					
COTTON, NO. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Oct	79.80	79.80	79.80	b79.80	77.80
Dec	79.41	79.41	79.41	b79.41	77.41
Mar	80.10	80.10	80.10	b80.10	78.10
May	81.06	81.06	81.06	b81.06	79.06
Jul	79.80	79.80	79.45	b79.80	77.80
Oct	71.90	71.95	71.69	n71.60	70.80
Dec	69.00	68.90	68.00	68.20	67.50
Sales: 2,150.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Sep	49.60	49.75	49.60	b49.75	b49.25
Nov	51.00	51.00	50.75	50.75	b50.40
Jan	52.40	52.50	52.20	52.30	51.90
Mar	53.65	53.85	53.40	b50.70	b53.20
May	55.00	55.00	54.95	b54.90	54.70
Jul	56.05	56.05	56.00	56.25	55.80
Sales: 250.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Sep	114.80	115.50	114.60	114.50s	117.90
Oct	114.10	118.00	114.00	114.30s	118.00
Dec	114.00	115.90	114.00	114.70s	118.40
Feb	115.30	116.10	114.60	115.30s	119.00
Apr	116.80	116.80	115.70	116.00s	119.70
Jun	117.40	117.40	116.40	116.80s	120.50
Aug	117.70	117.70	117.70	117.60s	121.30
Oct	118.00	118.50	118.00	116.40s	122.10
Dec	119.00	119.60	119.00	119.20s	123.00
Sales: 1,403.					
Aug	44.25	44.25	43.55	43.55	44.30
Oct	44.05	44.05	43.80	b43.80	a44.05

Sales: Oct 3710; Dec 2925; Feb 1673; April 366; June 102; Aug 37; Oct 4.
Open interest: Oct 12967; Dec 15093; Feb 7214; April 2287; June 991; Aug 202; Oct 23.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Oct	37.70	37.90	37.22	37.50	37.95
Dec	36.20	36.20	35.35	35.50	36.50
Feb	35.80	36.05	35.10	35.20	36.25
Apr	35.85	35.85	35.05	35.05	35.85
Jun	39.20	39.30	38.25	a38.40	39.35
Jul	39.65	39.65	38.50	b38.80	39.65
Aug	38.45	38.50	37.20	a37.20	a38.25
Oct	37.25	37.25	35.95	a35.95	a37.02
Dec	37.02	37.02	36.45	a36.45	37.02

Sales: Oct 1412; Dec 1846; Feb 797; April 255; June 49; July 83; Aug 29; Oct 7; Dec 4.
Open interest: Oct 2165; Dec 3286; Feb 1364; April 839; June 349; July 327; Aug 100; Oct 12; Dec 2.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Sep	62.65	63.40	62.05	63.40	62.60
Oct	60.75	61.25	60.25	61.00	60.75
Nov	62.00	62.40	61.65	62.35	62.25
Dec	62.70	62.70	61.85	62.20	62.80
Jan	—	—	—	a59.75	a60.00
Feb	—	—	—	n57.95	n57.95

Sales: Sep 159; Oct 98; Nov 65; Dec 297; Jan 0; Feb 0.
Open interest: Sep 455; Oct 692; Nov 949; Dec 1404; Jan 23; Feb 17.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Feb	56.50	56.75	55.40	55.70	57.25
Mar	56.00	56.30	55.00	55.25	56.90
May	57.10	57.10	55.80	b56.10	57.50
Jul	57.00	57.05	55.90	b56.10	57.50
Aug	55.50	55.50	54.30	b54.35	a55.80

Sales: Feb 3787; March 351; May 60; July 16; Aug 17.
Open interest: Feb 3702; March 1857; May 673; July 289; Aug 163.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Sept. 13, 1976

	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	4¾	5¼
AID Inc	7	7¾
AVM Cp	1¼	1¾
Addisn W	6½	7
Adv Ros	2	2⅜
Alberts	6¾	7½
Alico Inc	11	11½
Allerg Ph	22¼	23
Allyn Bac	7¾	8¼
AEl Lab	1⅞	1½
Am Exp	41½	42
Am Finl	9⅜	9¾
Am Furn	2⅜	2⅝
Am Greet	9⅛	9½
A Micro	8¾	9¼
Am Telev	20	20¾
Am Weld	11	12
Amfr Dv	⅞	1⅛
Anadite	5⅜	5¾
Anheus B	29½	30
Ard May	1⅜	1⅞
ArkWG	23¾	24½
AsCC Bot	12¼	13
AllGas Lt	14⅛	14½
Baird At	4	4½
Bang Hy	14	14½
Bkam Rlt	6¼	6¾
Bassett F	17¼	18
Bavis Mk	8⅛	8⅝
Beeline F	5½	6
Belz Lab	36	36½
Bibb Co	8	8½
Bird Son	30½	32½
Birtchr	1	1⅜
Bick Hills	20½	21½
Bonza Inl	2⅞	3⅛
Braden	7	7½
Brinks	7⅜	8⅛
Brks Sca	15¾	16½
Brwning	4	4½
Buckb M	5	5½
Buckeyeln	8¼	8⅞
Burn Sim	4	4½
CalWSv	30½	32
Campl Ch	3½	3⅞
Canrad H	1¾	2⅛
Cap Swst	4⅜	4¾
Capln Air	2⅜	2½
Cap Tec	1¾	2¼
Caro Cp	3¼	3¾
CcnVl PS	15¼	15⅜
Chm Lea	10	11
Chase Ut	10½	11½
Chi Bridg	68½	70½
Chiln Cp	6	6⅝
ChrisSe	118	122
Circle F	4½	5¼
CitznUt A	34½	35
CitznUt B	30	30½
Clark Mf	28	29
Clow Cp	6½	7
Colu Vent	½	1¼
Com Clr	11	11¼
Coml Sh	21	22½
Comw Pa	28¾	29¼
Con Pap	28	29
Craw Co	8¼	9½
Cross Co	16½	17¼
Cutlr Fed	2¾	3
Danly M	7	8
Data Dsn	5⅞	6¼
Data 100	8¾	9¼
Davt Inc	28	29½
Decor In	2	2½
DeKlb Ag	34¼	35¼
Delhi Oil	4⅝	4¾
DeLux C	23	23¼
Del CenT	11¼	12¼
Del IntBr	29¼	30¼
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	13½	14¼
Dixn Cru	17¾	18½
Doculel	6	6⅜
Dollar G	8¾	9⅛
Dorch G	9¼	9½
Dovle DB	14	14½
Dunkin D	5¾	6⅛
Duriron	14½	15¼
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	24⅞	25⅜
ElPas El	11	11⅜
Elba Syst	1½	2
Elder Be	6½	7¼
Elec Nucl	6¾	7½
Elec Mod	1¾	2⅛
Energy C	21¼	22
Entwistl	3¾	4½
Equty Oil	25	25½
Ethan Al	19¼	20
Fab Tek	¾	1⅛
FidUn Lf	22½	23⅛
Fingrhl	4¾	5⅛
1stBk Sy	41	41¾
Fst Best	19¾	20½
1stEmp S	6¼	7
1stWn F	2⅛	2⅜
Ficknor	11⅞	12⅜
Fla WatU	½	⅝
Forest O	17¼	17¾
Fotomat	12	12½
Frkln Cp	5⅝	6
Frnkln El	10⅛	10⅝
Frnd Icc	18½	19¼
Gen RIEs	3¼	4¼
G Reinsu	185	189
Gov EFin	9¾	10½
Graph Cn	15	15¼
Green Mt	11⅜	12⅛
Grey Adv	12½	13¼
Gulf Intst	14⅜	14⅞
Gyrodn	2⅞	3⅜
Harper R	8⅞	9⅜
Hartf NC	11⅝	12⅛
Henred F	16½	17¼
Holobm	1½	1⅞
Hoover	12½	13
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	23½	24½
Hyatt Cp	6¾	7⅛
Hyatt Int	4⅛	4⅜
Ind Nuclr	3¾	4½
Infra Ind	2	2½
Intel Cp	65½	67
Interc En	8	9
Intrmk In	2⅞	3⅛
Intrmt G	14	14½
InBk Wsh	3⅝	4
IaSou Ut	23⅛	24⅝
Jiffy Fds	¾	1¼
Jamsby	13¼	14
Joslyn M	15¼	16
Kaisr Stl	42¼	43¼
KaisStl pf	17¾	18¼
Kalvar	2⅝	2¾
Kaman A	21	21¾
Kamps A	6½	7
Kale Gre	½	¾
Kaysam	2¼	3¼
Kear Tr	7⅞	8¼
Kelly Svc	17¾	18½
Keuff Ess	12½	13½
Keye Fib	14⅛	15
Key CusF	6½	7
Keys Inl	21	21¾
King Int	1¼	1⅜
Knap Voo	14½	15½
Lance In	20	20¾
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Lane Co	19¼	20¼
Lin Bcast	15⅛	16¼
Lcg Etrn	3¼	4
Madisn G	14¼	14⅝
Mal Rlty	11-16	⅞
Mallkrt	38½	39¼
Manor C	4¼	4¾
Maul LP	10⅛	11½
McCor	37	37¾
McQuay	16	16¾
Measur	13¾	14¼
Medtrn	22½	23¼
Merid In	1¼	2
Mdlsx W	15¾	16½
Midld Ca	2⅝	3
Midl Bks	18¾	19¾
Midw Gl	14¼	15¼
Millipr	23¾	24½
Miner In	⅞	1⅛
Minn Gas	21⅛	21⅝
MissVl G	14¼	15¼
Mont Col	4	4⅝
Moore S	13¼	14¼
Moore P	7½	8½
Morg Res	1⅜	1⅞
Mostek	21	21¾
Motch M	4½	5½
Mot Club	2⅛	2⅝
Mueller	14	15
Nara Cp	8	8¾
Nat G&O	11¼	12
Nat Lib	5¼	5¾
N SecRsh	4¼	4⅞
Natnw Rl	3⅝	4⅜
NJNat G	13½	14¼
Nielsn A	20⅛	20⅞
Nielsn B	20¼	20¾
NoCar Gs	11½	11⅞
NoEOl un	26¾	27½
Nortrp Kl	11¾	12¼
NW NatG	8¾	9⅛
NW PuSv	18½	19
Nexel Cp	15	15½
Ogilvy M	26¼	27
Ohio Ferr	18	19
Ormont	8	8⅝
Otter TP	20⅜	20⅞
Over NA	4¾	5½
Pabst Br	23⅞	24⅜
PacGa R	25½	26¼
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	3¼	3⅞
Pauley P	5½	6¼
Peerl Mf	12¼	13¼
Pa Enter	16¾	17¼
PnclOff B	15⅛	15⅝
Pepsl BW	11¼	11¾
Petrsn H	12¼	13
Petrolit	37	39
Pettibon	21½	22½
Piedmt A	4¼	4¾
Pinkrtn	33¼	34½
Pion HiB	18½	19
Pistilin	2½	3½
Possis Cp	1⅛	1⅝
Prosrp	2	2⅜
PubS NC	11¾	12⅛
P Bennet	19½	20¼
PutD Cap	6	6¼
Qual Inns	2	2⅞
Ragen Pr	1⅝	2⅛
Rahall C	6½	7
Raych Cp	117	122
Raymnd	13	14
Recog Eq	7½	7⅞
Road Ex	44¾	45½
Robin M	17½	18⅛
Roselon	4	4½
Rouse	4⅞	5⅛
Rus Stov	14¾	15½
Sadlier	2	2½
Scan Dat	2	2¼
Scripps H	26½	28½
Seis Delt	1⅞	2¼
Seneca F	3	3½
Seven U	36½	37¼
Shaw Cp	20½	21½
Snap Tls	32¾	33¾
SolidSt Sc	9¾	10½
S CalWal	13	13¼
SwGs Cp	9⅞	10¼
SwEl Sv	15¾	16½
Standyn	21¼	21½
Std Regis	16	16½
Slan HPd	15½	16½
Sterig Str	4½	5¼
Strawb Cl	26	27¼
Super El	5¾	6⅛
TIME DC	4¾	5¼
Tampax	34¼	35½
Taylr Wi	18⅛	19½
Tech Pub	11¾	12¾
Tecum P	43	45
Tennant	25	27
Tifny Co	8½	9
ToscoCp	4⅝	4⅞
Transo O	11¾	12¼
Trico Pd	32	33
Trltn OG	2⅝	3
Tymshr	26⅛	26⅝
Tyson F	14¾	15¼
Un McGil	10	11
US Surg	10	10½
US TrkLn	14⅜	15½
UVa Bks	16¼	16¾
UpPen P	19¼	20
Valley Gs	10	10¾
VanD Air	9¼	10
Vance S	4	4½
Velcro	6¾	7⅛
Ventron	42	44
VaN Bnk	16¾	17¼
Wacs Pu	8¼	8⅝
Wsh NG	12⅛	13⅛
Webb Re	7¾	8½
Weco Dvl	2 13-16	3 1-16
Weight W	7¾	8⅛
Weldtrn	1¾	2½
Weling M	6⅛	6⅞
Well Gar	4½	5¼
Welsbch	3¼	4
Wstn Mis	1⅛	1½
Westmd	55	55¾
Wdwrd L	23⅛	23⅝
Wright W	4⅛	4½
ZionUt B	21½	22½

CHICAGO FUTURES
September 13, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Sep	3.15	3.18	3.06½	3.09½	3.20½
Dec	3.26	3.28½	3.16	3.19½	3.30½
Mar	3.37	3.39¾	3.28	3.30	3.42¼
May	3.41½	3.45½	3.35	3.38	3.48¾
Jul	3.47½	3.49½	3.40	3.41	3.54
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Sep	2.97	2.99¼	2.92	2.94½	2.98
Dec	2.93½	2.96½	2.87½	2.91¼	2.93¼
Mar	3.01¼	3.03¾	2.94½	2.99	3.01¼
May	3.06½	3.08	2.98	3.03½	3.05½
Jul	3.07½	3.09	3.00	3.05	3.07¼
Sep	2.96	2.99	2.88¼	2.96½	2.98¼
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Sep	7.22	7.25	7.08½	7.08½	7.29
Nov	7.30	7.33½	7.16½	7.16½	7.35
Jan	7.36	7.39	7.21½	7.21½	7.41
eMar	7.41	7.42½	7.24½	7.24½	7.44
May	7.39	7.41	7.24½	7.24½	7.44½
Jul	7.33	7.38½	7.21¼	7.21¼	7.41
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Sep	23.75	23.85	23.05	23.50	23.95
Oct	23.90	24.00	23.05	23.50	24.00
Dec	24.20	24.20	23.30	23.75	24.35
Jan	24.30	24.38	23.40	23.85	24.40
Mar	24.30	24.30	23.45	23.90	24.45
May	24.35	24.35	23.45	23.90	24.45
Jul	24.35	24.35	23.45	23.95	24.45
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Sep	201.50	201.50	197.50	194.00	202.50
Oct	201.00	201.50	192.00	194.50	202.00
Dec	204.50	205.00	195.70	198.50	206.00
Jan	204.50	205.00	196.08	198.50	206.00
Mar	205.00	206.00	196.50	199.50	206.50
May	206.00	206.00	196.50	199.50	206.50
Jul	206.00	206.00	196.50	200.00	206.50
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Sep	418.20	421.00	418.20	421.80	421.00
Oct	417.00	423.50	415.50	423.00	422.00
Nov	—	—	—	424.00	422.50
Dec	419.00	425.00	415.50	423.10	423.00
Feb	422.40	427.50	418.50	426.50	427.50
Apr	425.00	430.50	422.00	430.00	430.00
Jun	429.00	434.00	426.00	434.00	434.00
Aug	432.50	438.50	432.50	436.50	438.50
Oct	438.00	442.50	437.00	442.50	443.50
Dec	440.00	447.00	440.00	447.00	447.50
Feb	—	—	—	453.00	452.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Oct	40.53	40.53	39.07	39.09	40.55
Dec	41.01	41.01	40.25	40.76	41.52
Feb	41.74	41.74	40.59	41.05	41.57
Apr	42.70	42.70	42.12	42.12	42.70
Jun	43.80	43.80	42.30	43.38	b44.05

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	86.40	89.60	105.60	87.60
Brussels	108.01	108.39	132.02	108.01
Frankfort	143.58	142.57	159.66	140.75
London 30	339.70	342.40	420.80	338.70
London 500	149.57	162.72	183.00	149.57
Milan	78.46	79.52	91.17	72.33
Paris	88.10	88.30	112.10	87.60
Sydney	485.90	490.82	522.63	444.72
Tokyo (n)	354.92	350.94	359.61	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4729.70	4659.91	4865.55	4403.06
Zurich	— Closed —			

(n) New. (o) Old.

London Commodities

September 13, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Oct	129.10	123	129-130	125.50-126
Dec	139.50	134	139.50-140	134.50-134.75
Mar	145.25	139.50	145-145.25	139.50-139.75
May	147.25	142.25	146.75-147	142-142.50
Aug	149.75	144	149.75-150	143.50-143.75
Oct	154	146.75	153.50-154	146.55-145.75
Dec	157	148.75	156-157	147.75-146
Lots: 2830.				
COCOA				
Sep	1562	1552	1560-1562	1528-1530
Dec	1546	1530	1545-1546	1507-1508
Mar	1487	1474	1487-1488	1455-1456
May	1450	1434	1449-1450	1414-1415
Jul	1403	1400	1415-1419	1378-1380
Sep	1382	1365	1381-1383	1346-1350
Dec	1316	1310	1312-1314	1285-1287
Lots: 3485.				
COFFEE				
Sep	1670	1655	1659-1670	1660-1665
Nov	1643	1615	1627-1629	1631-1633
Jan	1630	1600	1610-1612	1617-1618
Mar	1611	1580	1592-1595	1600-1601
May	1590	1585	1587-1590	1595-1597
Jul	1606	1584	1583-1590	1595-1600
Sep	1595		1570-1580	1581-1586
Lots: 1324.				

London Metals Market

September 13, 1976

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid Asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	852.50-853	859-860
3 months	885-885.50	890.50-891.50
Cathodes: Spot	840-841	847-848
3 months	872.50-873	878-879
Tin: Spot	4,485-4,490	4,530-4,550
3 months	4,615-4,616	4,650-4,660
Lead: Spot	274-275	276-277
3 months	286-286.50	287.50-287.75
Zinc: Spot	410-410.50	411.50-412.50
3 months	426.50-427	428.25-428.75
Silver: Spot	236.80-237	241.40-241.80
3 months	245-245.70	249.60-249.80

Paris Commodities

September 13, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Oct	1,445	1,430	1,450-1,460	+25
Nov	—	—	1,440 —	+40
Dec	1,460	1,400	1,440-1,441	+25
Jan	1,420	1,415	1,441-1,450	+41
Mar	1,425	1,410	1,460-1,465	+65
May	1,475	1,468	1,468-1,469	+78
Jul	—	—	1,470-1,489	+80
Aug	—	—	1,475-1,485	+75
Oct	—	—	1,480-1,440	+20
Lots: 340.				
COCOA				
Sep	1,430		1,390-1,460	+40
Dec	1,310	1,285	1,295-1,325	+40
Mar	1,268	1,240.50	1,251-1,255	+23
May	—	—	1,220 —	+40
Jul	—	—	1,190 —	+20
Sep	—	—	1,175 —	
Lots: 65.				

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 13

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
8¼	4¾	AAVCos .32	4	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
3	1¼	AIC Photo		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	8⅝	ASPRO .56	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	ATI Inc		21	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
13½	4⅞	AVXCp .12e	10	18	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Acme Prec	5	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4¾	Action .15e	5	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
4	1⅛	ActionCp	14	46	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
5⅜	2	Adam Russl	8	30	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
12⅝	9⅞	AdobeOil .15	16	10	11	11	11	
2	1	Aegis Corp	7	19	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
9½	4⅞	AffilHsp .24	7	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	AfterSix .20	5	1	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
6⅛	3	Aiken Ind	11	2	6	6	6	
16½	9½	Alan Wood		7	9¼	9¼	9¼	
6¾	4⅝	Alaska Airl	2	8	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
9¾	6½	Alcolac .15e	5	3	6	6	6	— ¼
7⅛	4⅛	Alleghy Airl	22	160	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
2½	1	AllegA wtN		1	1½	1½	1½	
26½	20¾	AllegApfC 3		1	23	23	23	
8⅝	5	AllianT .36e	4	2	6	6	6	+ ¼
2	⅞	AlldArt Ind		12	1⅛	1	1	
17¾	13⅝	Alld Thrm.80	6	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
2⅜	1	Alpha Ind	10	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3¾	Altamil .10e	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2	11-16	Altec Corp		7	1	1	1	
77	4	AltecCrp pf		2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
11⅞	8⅛	AlterFds .50	14	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
48½	43½	Alcoa pf3.75		z100	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
14⅝	7⅞	AMAX wt		3	10	9⅞	9⅞	
8½	6	AmBltrt .50	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	7	AmBusP .26	9	8	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
7¼	5	AControl .44	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅝	1¼	Am Fletch		2	1½	1½	1½	
11¼	5⅝	AGarPd .34		4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
6⅛	4	AmInt Pict	3	13	4	4	4	
4⅝	2⅜	Alsrael .11r	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
16⅝	9½	AMaizeA .40	4	10	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
15⅝	9⅝	AMaizeB .40	4	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
51½	36	AmMf 2.70e	5	5	48¼	47¼	47¼	— ¾
6½	3¾	AmMot Inns		11	4⅛	4	4⅛	
9	4⅝	APrecs .20a	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅜	ASafEq .11r	4	14	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
15¼	10⅛	AmSciE .04e	20	219	14⅛	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
4¼	2⅞	AmTec .10e		49	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
11⅛	8⅞	AmUtlS .69e		1	11	11	11	— ⅛
14⅞	8	AMIC Corp	7	16	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
5½	2¼	AndreR .07j	10	10	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
2⅞	2	AngloC .12e	6	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	3½	Anken .30	7	3	6	6	6	
9	4⅜	Anthony .19t	4	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
24½	17¾	AquitCa .30	14	2	20	19¾	19¾	— ¾
7⅛	4¼	ArizCL .10e	9	18	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
18½	7⅝	ArmlnCp .12	3	48	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
5⅞	3⅛	Arrow Elect		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
6	4	Arundel		7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
16¼	7⅝	Asamera .25	8	124	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	¾	Askin Svc	4	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Astrex Inc.05e	7	x12	3⅛	3½	3½	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	Atalanta	3	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1½	¾	Atco Ind		6	15-16	⅞	⅞	
3¼	½	AtlRichf wt		28	¾	⅝	¾	+1-16
4¾	3¼	AtlasCM B	6	40	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3¾	1⅝	AtlasCp wt		19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
15⅛	11⅞	Austral Oil	15	33	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
11⅛	6⅞	AutoTrn .70t	8	14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	2⅝	Autmat Rad	3	27	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	AutmSvc .15j	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
44½	36½	AutoSw .88	13	4	37¾	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅜
4	2	AVEMC .16	5	17	3⅛	3¼	3⅜	
5⅞	3⅝	Aydin Cp	9	25	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
		B						
1⅜	9-16	BRTRI .30e		2	¾	¾	¾	
3-17	1-16	BRTRIt wt		5	1-16	1-16	1-16	
10	6	BadgrMt .50	8	1	8	8	8	
13	9⅛	BaldorEl .20	6	16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17	12⅞	BanDd 1.15e		9	17	16¾	17	+ ½
11⅝	6¼	BanistrCtl .20e	6	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Banner .06	5	8	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
3	1⅜	Barrpay .04	9	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3½	2¼	BarcoCa .12	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5¼	1⅞	Barnes Eng		21	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	4¼	BarryR .06e	6	7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
10	5⅝	BarryWr .44	6	6	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	2	BarthSp .20	9	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Bartons Cdy		2	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Baruch Fost	14	6	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Barwick ET		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5	2	Bellind .08A	5	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
6	2⅛	Berg Ent		16	3	3	3	
17⅛	6⅛	Berg Bruns	11	43	8⅛	7⅞	8	
29⅞	13	BrgB pf 1.15		10	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
	1⅜	BernzOma		20	2	2	2	
5	4	Bertea .14	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6¾	3½	BervenC .06	47	11	3⅞	3¼	3¼	
2¼	1⅜	Beverly Ent	13	15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
14¼	9¼	BicPen .36	9	4	12	312	12	
16⅛	11	BinkMf 1	6	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
18½	11⅛	BlnnySm .80	7	14	17⅛	17	17⅛	
6¼	4½	Blessng .30	5	2	5	5	5	
9¼	4⅝	BodinAP .22		7	1⅞	⅝	⅝	⅝
29½	15	BowVall .70	117	11	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	—1¼
14⅛	7¾	BradfdN .20	9	12	9	9	9	+ ⅛
5⅞	2¾	Branch .30	4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13¾	7½	BranifAr wt		3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
13	10	BrascanA 1	3	100	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
22	15	BraunEn .80	5	3	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ¼
18⅞	12⅞	BrewerC .80		6	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	BroDart Ind	5	3	3	3	3	
14⅞	8¼	BrooksP .40	4	4	9½	9⅛	9½	
4⅞	2¼	BrownCo wt		2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
15¾	10⅞	BrnFB .60	9	3	12½	12⅜	12½	
11⅞	6⅛	Buellnd .49	5	13	11⅛	11	11	
5	3	Buildex Inc	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16½	12⅞	Bundy 1.08	6	6	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
5	3	Burgess Ind	7	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12	8½	Burnslnt .60	7	9	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
		C						
20	8⅞	CKPet .20e	9	26	14½	14	14⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	CHB Food	3	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
7	4⅛	CHCCp r	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅜	2½	CMI Corp	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	6¼	CRSDes .16	5	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
11	6¼	CSECp .52	7	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
9	5⅛	Calco Gn.	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16¾	12⅛	Caldor .25	8	34	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
6¾	3⅝	Calcop		71	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3¼	2⅛	CalLife	4	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Caco Inc	8	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4 13-16	3 5-16	CaChbA .25e		4	3¾	3 11-16	3 11-16	
4⅝	2⅝	CanExp .05e	10	15	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
7⅞	4⅞	Cdn Homsld	19	10	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
4	2⅛	CapitlFd	20	6	2	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
29¾	17¼	Carbon .80a	7	58	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅜	Caressa .30	5	x23	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
80¼	64	Carnat 1.40	15	33	79¼	78¾	78¾	+ ¼
15¾	11¾	CaroPlpl 1b	7	7	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
5⅞	2	Carrols Dev		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Castleton In	5	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
12½	8¼	Cavitrn .10e	10	19	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅞	CelluCraft	6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅞	4¼	CentSec .40e		24	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	Century Fac	8	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Convill .30e		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
22¼	18⅞	CerM pf 2.25		x17	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Certron Cp		16	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
2⅝	1⅛	Cetec Corp	10	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	ChadMill .40	7	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
6	3¼	Champ Hom		210	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
6⅛	3½	Chartr Med	4	5	4	4	4	
18¼	11⅝	Child World	10	15	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
6½	4¼	Cinema Flv	7	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8½	5¼	CircleK .32	8	96	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
8¼	4⅜	Citution .40b		1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
3¼	1⅞	ClarkC .10e	10	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅞	6¾	Clarkson .20	6	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Clarostat	6	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅛	7	Clausing .64	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
16¾	13⅞	Coachmn	7	18	15⅜	15	15⅜	
3⅝	2	Cohulnc .12t	13	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19½	12⅝	Coleman .52	9	22	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Colon Coml		3	4	4	4	
6⅝	3⅞	ColwellC .28	4	1	5½	5½	5½	
19¾	13	CombE .05r	10	25	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
42⅛	33¼	Comloco 2	14	2	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	ComGrp .14	13	21	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
17	11⅞	ComMtl .60b	6	9	13	13	13	
7	6⅛	Comdr In wi		1	6	6	6	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅜	CoPsycC .20a	6	11	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
20	16¼	ComPS 1.62	8	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Compac Cp	84	5	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
6½	4	Compo Ind	238	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	CompuDyn	6	7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
3⅛	⅞	Comput Inv	2	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅞	6⅝	Conchem .40	5	6	10½	10⅜	10½	
16⅞	4¾	Concrd Fab	2	2	6	6	6	
10⅛	5⅞	Condec Crp	3	17	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
13⅞	6¼	ConOil Gas	6	71	10⅛	10	10⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	ConsRef .60	11	6	9⅛	9	9	
9¾	3½	Consyne Cp	14	23	9½	9½	9½	
1½	⅝	Cont Meter	14	11	1⅛	1	1	
1⅝	¼	ContTel wt		144	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	5⅝	CookEl .40	14	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
25¼	14½	Cooklnd .40	4	155	23⅝	23¼	23½	— ⅛
15½	11⅛	CookPV .40	8	8	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
5½	2½	Cooper Jar	6	6	5⅛	5	5	
4¾	2½	Cordon Intl	13	36	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
15⅝	9	Core Labs	9	3	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
13⅞	10½	Corenco .80		1	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅞	Cornelius .40	7	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
25½	19¼	CorrBlk 1.20	10	2	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
11-16	¼	Cousins wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
19	13	CoxCbl Com	18	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
6⅛	3⅜	CramrE .13t	24	7	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
18¼	12	Crompton .25e	5	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
37	38	CrossAT 1	11	5	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅜
25	15½	CwnCPt .60r	4	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	5¼	CrutcR .36	13	67	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12	7⅜	CrystlO .40e		91	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
13⅞	6⅝	CubicCp .28	6	36	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	1½	Curtis Math.10e	9	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
		D						
4⅛	3½	DWG Cp .50t	4	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
8	3⅞	Damson Oil	20	26	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
20½	12¾	Daniel .18b	8	8	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Dataprod	10	88	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
8½	5½	DayMin .10e	19	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
15⅞	9⅝	DelLabs .32	7	6	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ½
1⅛	7-16	DeltaCp Am		3	9-16	9-16	9-16	
10⅞	7	DenTal Ez	18	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
20½	17½	Depsitr 1.48	5	9	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	DevCp Am	9	25	5½	5½	5½	
7¼	3⅜	Diebold VC		23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	Digicon Inc	18	2	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
1⅜	11-16	Diodes Inc		15	15-16	⅞	⅞	
16	11½	Diversey .56	8	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
18½	6⅝	Dixilyn .40e	4	37	8½	8¼	8¼	
46	32	Dome Petrl	9	52	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Donkeny .24	3	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅜	8⅞	Downey .13e		9	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
18¼	16	DrexUtl 1.32		6	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
14	9⅝	DrgFair .40b	5	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
23⅝	12⅝	DuplxPd .80	4	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9⅜	5⅞	DurTst .25b	9	15	7⅝	7½	7½	
6¾	2⅛	Dynictn .06e	9	11	4	4	4	— ⅛
8½	3⅛	DynAmer	6	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11¼	6⅝	DynelIEl	22	66	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		E						
3⅜	1⅞	EAC In	5	1	2⅜	2⅜		
14⅜	10⅝	ELT .07e	11	15	11⅝	11⅛		
2¼	1	Eagle Cloth		5	1⅛	1⅛		
19¼	13⅛	EarthRes	7	52	17⅝	17⅜		
37⅝	30¾	EasonO .10r	18	18	36⅞	36		
6	3⅛	Eazor .20e	5	1	5⅝	5⅝		
10¼	6	Ecodyne .05e	6	5	8⅞	8⅝		
48⅛	22½	Edglton .30r	9	39	48	40		
4¾	1¾	Edmos Cp		2	1⅛	1⅞		
11	7⅛	EDO Corp	7	4	8⅝	8¾		
7⅜	3¼	EganO .48	6	1	5⅝	5⅝		
9½	4⅞	EnrnhPh .20a	6	4	6⅝	6⅛		
9⅛	4¼	ElcorCh .10	8	11	7¼	7		
7	4⅛	ElHose .20r	11	5	5⅛	5		
4⅛	1⅜	ElAudD .21t		7	2⅝	2⅜		
12⅝	8⅛	ElecEng .24	6	3	9⅛	9⅛		
18⅞	12⅝	ElectrnlcA	9	2	14⅝	14⅝		
7⅝	5⅜	EnrgyRes	7	8	6⅛	6⅛		
9⅞	3⅝	ErnstEC .60	5	2	8⅝	8⅛		
2⅝	1⅛	Ero Ind	16	1	1⅝	1⅝		
6⅝	4⅞	Espey Mfg	13	7	5⅞	5¾		
8⅝	6⅝	EssexCh .28	5	8	6⅝	6¼		
3	1⅞	EtzLav	4	16	2¼	2⅛		
7⅝	3⅝	Execuln .27t	15	5	4⅝	4		
		F						
5½	2	FDIInc .01e	75	4	3⅛	3⅛		
7⅜	4	Fabind .10e	4	6	5	5		
5⅝	2⅛	Fairfld Nob		7	2⅜	2⅜		
4⅝	2⅝	FairmC .14e	2	1	2⅝	2⅞		
25⅝	20⅝	FalconS .68	7	32	24⅛	23⅝		
3⅝	1⅛	Family Rec	3	9	1⅜	1½		
13	8¼	FannyF .42t	6	8	12⅝	12⅛		
2⅞	1⅛	Fash. Fabric	21	4	1¼	1⅛		
13	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	6	2	7⅜	7⅜		
13¼	11	FedRlty 1.24	10	28	13¼	13		
6⅛	4⅜	Fed Resrces		77	5⅛	5⅛		
13⅛	8	Felmnt .12e	25	2	11⅝	11⅝		
5⅞	2	Fidelco Gth		5	2⅛	2⅝		
18¼	5⅞	Filmwy .25t	6	3	7			
9⅛	3⅝	FlnGen .36b	8	2	8	8		
8¼	5⅞	FtConn .20	8	6	6¼	6¼		
8⅝	5⅞	FstSLSh .12	28	7	7	7		
17⅜	9¼	FischrP .48t	6	5	15⅝	15⅝		
10¼	9⅝	FlightSfty .06e	8	17	9⅛	9½		
1⅜	11-16	Flock Ind		3	⅞	⅞		
4⅛	1⅝	Fla Capital	6	39	4	3¾		
19¾	9⅞	Flowers .44	7	1	17⅝	17⅝		
16¾	7¼	FlukeJ	10	2	16¼	16⅛		
20	13⅛	FlyDia Oil	6	47	15⅛	15⅜		
37	28	Foote pf2.20		1	29⅝	29⅝		
4⅞	2½	Forest Labs	5	2	3	3		
12⅞	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	9	3	8⅞	8⅞		
3⅜	1⅜	Franklin Rl		3	3⅛	3⅛		
10¼	6⅜	FrankNu .36	6	3	7⅞	7⅞		
16½	10	Frantz .30	6	1	15⅛	15⅛		
23⅛	15¾	Fresnillo .40	7	1	16⅝	16⅝		
5⅝	3⅝	Friedm .24b	6	1	5	5		
3	1⅛	Friend Frst	7	3	1½	1½		
10½	6⅞	Frigtmp .52t	6	20	7⅞	7⅞		
17⅞	7¾	Frigitronic	18	38	12⅛	11⅝		
17⅛	7⅛	Frischs .30x	7	2	7¾	7¾		
8⅝	5⅛	Frontier Air	6	5	6⅜	6¾		
3¾	1⅜	FrontAir wt		27	2⅜	2⅜		
		G						
8½	3⅛	GRICp .40		9	3½	3⅜		
1½	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	11	3	1⅛	1⅛		
2⅛	¾	GTI Corp		12	2¼	2⅛		
11⅛	5⅜	Gabriel .36	6	15	10⅛	10		
23¾	18	Gearhrt .28	11	77	23⅝	23⅛		
4¼	1¼	G Housewar	6	18	2⅞	2¾		
2½	1⅛	Gen Recrat		2	1½	1¼		
2	1¼	Genisco Tch	6	1	1¼	1¼		
4⅝	1⅜	Geon Ind		35	1⅜	1½		
6	2½	Gerber Sci		3	5¼	5⅛		
17⅞	14¼	GiantFd 1a	5	5	14⅞	14⅞		
8⅝	3⅝	GiantYel .10t	29	113	5⅛	4⅞		
10¾	2½	Gladding Cp		37	4	3⅞		
5⅞	2½	Glasrock Pr		4	3⅛	3⅛		
33½	28⅜	Glatfltr 1.52	5	5	26⅝	28⅞		
15	9½	Glasser .30	6	7	10½	10⅛		
3	1⅜	Glblatt .28	8	1	4	4		
16⅝		Golden Cycl	114	17	9⅛	9		
12	4⅞	GoldnW .27e	7	6	9⅛	9		
1⅜	⅜	Goldfield Cp	5	28	11-16	⅝		
4⅞	2⅛	GoodLS .07r	13	12	2½	2¼		
8⅞	2⅞	Goodrich wt		18	6¾	6⅝		
9	6¼	GrandAu .20	6	3	7½	7½		
12⅝	6⅜	grandCH .45	7	4	12⅝	12½		
4¼	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		284	4⅛	3⅞		
37¾	25⅞	GtLkCh .24	14	60	31¼	29⅞		
5⅛	4⅞	GtLakR .22r	8	3	5	5		
6⅛	2⅝	Greenman	5	3	3⅝	3⅝		
7¾	4⅜	GREIT .48	4	8	5⅜	5¼		
12⅝	10	GrossTlc .90	7	2	12	12		
9½	6⅛	GrowC .32b	8	13	9¼	9⅛		
2½	1⅜	Gruen Ind	125	10	1¼	1¼		
9⅝	4⅜	GuardCh .40b	7	7	8⅛	8⅛		
1¼	1-16	GulfMRt wt		1	1-16	1-16		
34⅛	27	GlfOilCan 1	8	8	27⅝	27⅝		
7⅜	3¼	Glfstrm LD		16	3⅛	3⅛		
		H						
1⅜	⅞	Halco Prod		30	15-16	⅞		
10¼	6¾	HallsMot .50	5	7	9	8¼		
5⅞	3½	HampD .15e	5	1	4⅛	4⅛		
4	2¼	HanvrSq Rlt		19	3½	3¼		
21⅝	16⅝	Harland .48	10	9	17⅝	17⅝		
27	14⅛	Harmo .40b	6	32	23¼	23		

(Continued on next page.)

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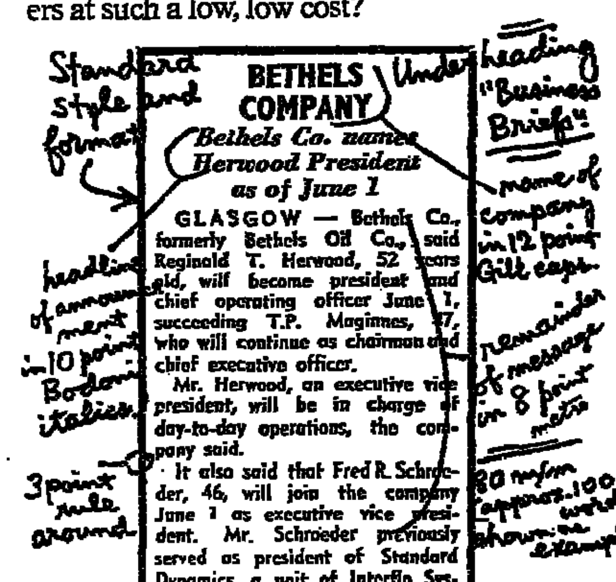
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
21, rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.

Toronto Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Closing Prices Sept. 13, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
30250 Abby Glen	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
9125 Abitibi	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
2100 Acklands	$12¼	12	12	
3700 Agnico E	355	345	345	—10
600 Agra Ind A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23118 Alta Gas A	$14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
610 Alminex	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
300 Andres W	$9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
1900 Atco A	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
800 BP Can	$9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
8719 Bank N S	$42⅞	42½	42⅞	+ ⅜
210 Beth Cop A	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
7700 Block Bros	450	445	450	+ 5
2650 Bralor Res	350	340	345	— 5
2932 Brameda	115	110	111	— 2
250 Brenda M	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1975 Bridger	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
614 BCFP	$23	22¾	23	
10390 BC Phone	$13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
6740 Brunswk	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
200 Budd Auto	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
569 Burns Fds	$10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
400 Can Trust A	$20	20	20	
100 C Tung	470	470	470	
220 C Cablesy	$17½	17½	17½	
2410 Cdn Cel	$6¾	6½	6¾	
16 CGE	$24	22¾	24	— ¼
11630 Cl Bk Com	$27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
2992 Cdn Tire A	$44⅞	44⅛	44⅜	— ⅛
700 C Utilies	$12½	12¼	12¼	
133 Canbra	355	355	355	
4780 Celanese	410	400	410	
300 Chieftan D	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
210 C Holiday I	350	350	350	— 5
4700 Con Bldg	280	272	275	+ 8
1200 Con Distrb	355	350	355	
3332 Cons Gas	$13⅛	12⅞	13	
1520 Con Fardy	385	375	380	— 5
6100 Craigmt	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
35400 Cyprus	$10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
867 Denison	$63⅞	63½	63⅞	— ⅛
1200 Dicknsn	305	300	305	— 5
320 Dofasco A	$27½	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
1200 D Textile A	$9	8⅞	8⅞	
200 Du Pont	$14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
120 Dylex L A	$6¾	6⅞	6⅞	
10 East Mal	125	125	125	— 7
1900 Electro A	425	420	425	—10
2055 Eco	$7	7	7	
780 Falcon C	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2260 Falcon	$42¾	42¼	42⅜	— ½
100 Fed Ind A	$5	5	5	+ 5
100 Fed Pion	$25	25	25	
1100 Francana	$6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
200 Fruehauf	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
200 G Distr A	$8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
800 Gnt Mascl	130	128	128	— 7
1400 Giraltar	$7⅛	7	7⅛	
300 Goodyear	$13	13	13	— ⅜
1850 Granduc	120	120	120	
48 Gt N Sds	460	460	460	—10
5700 GL Paper	$31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
300 Gt W Life	$51¼	51	51	
800 Greyhnd	$18	18	18	— ⅛
1300 H Group A	420	415	415	— 5
100 Hard Crp A	$5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
2650 Hawker S	$6	5⅞	5⅞	
20 Hayes D A	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5050H Bay Co	$17¾	17	17	— ⅛
900 IAC	$17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
1033 Indal	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
500 Indusmin	$8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
208 Inglis	$13½	13½	13½	
312 Inland Gas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
275 Int Mogul	252	252	252	— 8
5810 Inl Pipe A	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
4820 Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
600 Jannock	$7	7	7	
3524 Kaiser Re	$14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
4600 Kaps Tran	76	72	75	— 5
6018 Kerr A A	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
640 Koffler A	485	480	485	+ 5
3490 Labatt A	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
25 Lab Min	$35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
400 Lacana	345	340	345	
5400 LOnt Cem	385	385	385	— 5
1600 Lob Co A	380	375	380	—10
5100 Lob Co B	375	365	365	— 5
300 Loeb M	290	290	290	+10
1300 MICC	$9½	9½	9½	— ¼
473 Mclan H A	$8	8	8	
3954 MB Ltd	$22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
425 Matgml A	$18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
28895 Moore	$36⅞	35⅝	35⅞	—1⅛
2555 Murphy	$5	490	5	+ ¼
100 Nabrs Dis	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
8880 Noranda A	$37	36½	36½	— ⅝
4213 Norcen	$13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
950 Nowsco W	$19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
1100 OSF Ind	330	330	330	— 5
3150 Orchan A	300	300	300	— 5
7850 Oshawa A	385	375	375	—15
4500 Pamour A	255	248	250	+10
350 PanCan P	$23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
50 Patino N V	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
300 Pembin A	350	350	350	
200 Petrofina	$17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
275 Pine Point	$29¼	29¼	29¼	
200 Pitts C	$5	5	5	
1801 Placer	$23	23	23	— ¼
200 Reichhold	$22⅞	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
5048 Revnu Prp	70	69	70	
500 Rothman	$15	15	15	
9057 Shell Can	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
5697 Sherritt A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1300 Slebens	$13	13	13	
100 Sigma	$15	15	15	
12145 Simpsons	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
270 Simpson S	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
300 Slater Stl	$8⅝	8	8	+ ⅛
2680 Talcorp	$10	9½	10	+ ⅜
9830 Southm A	$23	22½	22½	— ⅛
100 St Brodcst	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2970 Stelco A	$26⅜	26½	26½	— ⅛
30 Steep R	186	186	186	—10
201 Tara	$17	17	17	
1353 Teck Cor A	400	400	400	
1165 Teck Cor B	335	315	315	—15
5300 Tex Can	$24½	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
300 Thom N A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
6759 Tor. Dm Bk	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
100 Tor Star B	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
587 Traders A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
945 Trns Mt A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15692 TrCan PL	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
1175 UGas A	$9	9	9	
12130 U Siscoe	$6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅝
150 Upp Can	107	107	107	
2350 Voyager P	$14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
100 Wstburne	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
4400 West Mine	450	445	450	+ 5
700 Westnhse	$21	20⅞	21	+ ½
1200 Weston	$14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
450 Woodwd A	$18½	18½	18½	
1400 Yk Bear	263	262	262	
1503 Yukon C	176	175	176	+ 1

Total sales 1,969,055 shares

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29.90
Albert Heijn	104
Algembank	290
Amrobank	65.60
A'dam	59.50
Fokker	31.50
Heineken	138.90
H.V.A.	50
Holl-Am-H	83.50
Hoogovens	48.30
K.L.M.	112.60
Nlt Nieder.	79
Pakhoed	98
Philips new	27.80
Robeco	191
Rolinco	144
Royal Dutch	122
Unilever	115.50
Van Ommer	202
VerMach	97

Brussels

Arbed	3,820
Brux-Lamb	1,830
Cock Ougrée	690
Electrobel	5,850
GB-Inno-BM	1,580
Hoboken	3,240
Petrofina	4,510
Ph Gevaert	1,084
Soc. Générale	2,190
Solvay	2,370
Un. Minière	1,134

Frankfurt

AEG	86.90
BASF	157.50
Bayer	131
Commerzbk	178.50
Cont.Gummi	88.50
Daimler	345
Deemag	155
DeutBank	291.50
DresdcBk	219
Hoechst	140
Gels Aktien	76
Hoesch	54.80
Karistd	383
Kaufhof	249
KHD	148.50
Lufthansa	98.50
Mannesmann	334
Metallgesell	232.50
Neckermann	86
RWE new	154
Schering	329
Siemens	277.50
Thyssen	118.50
Veba	122.70
Volkswagen	130.50

London

Anglo-Am	2.37
Anglo-Am cp	21.75
Barclay Bk	2.38
Beechem Gr	3.17
BICC	0.96
Boots	1.07
Bowater	1.65
Brit-Am Tob	2.48
Brit Oxyg	0.55
Brit Pet	5.65
Burmah	0.35
CadburySc	0.42½
Chartered	1.20
Courtaulds	1.11
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.13
Decca Rec	1.94
Distillers	1.19½
Dunlop	0.78
E Mustline	1.99
GEC	1.28
FreeStGed	10.40
GKN	2.89
Glaxo Gr	3.35
Gold Fields	1.39
Gt Un St	1.70
Guinness	1.13
Hawker-Sidd	3.68
Hudson Bay	14.50
Imp Chem	3.13
Imps	0.70
Marks&Spen	0.97
MetalBox	2.36
Nichols	0.63
Plessey	0.71
Rand Mines	1.56
Rank Org	1.40
Royal Dutch	38.25
R.T.Z.	1.68
Shell	3.93
Thorn (A)	1.96
Tube Invest	3.10
Union Carb	2.10
Vickers	1.50
War L3½	25.50
West Deep	6.65
West Drief	14.00
West Hold	13.06½
West Mln	1.77
Woolworth	0.54
ZCI	0.25

Milan

Bastogi	991
Erba	1,980
Erc Marelli	408
Fiat	1,599
Finsider	269
Generali	41,550
IFI	2,182
Italgas	690
Italsider	404
LaRinas	57.25
Montedis	401
Olivetti	1,150
Pirelli	1,182
Snia Visco	1,275
Terni	290

Paris

Air Liquide	348
Alimentaire	85
BSN	626
Carrefour	1,435
Cim Lafarge	196.90
Citroën	48.10
Cie Bancaire	240
CFP	103
CGE	286
CCF	102
Ferodo	403.50
Imétal	115
L'Oréal	930
Mach Bull	33
Michelin	1,305
Moët-Henn	520
Moulinex	228
Paribas	152
PUK	95.40
Penarroya	30.05
Perrier	107.60
Peugeot	241.60
Rh Poulenc	83.60
Sacilor	53
St Gobain	115
Suez	211
Télémécan.	435
Thomson	185.60
Usinor	56.10

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1400 Asestos	$	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ¼
1952 Bank Mont	$	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
1500 Basic Res		9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
500 Cdn Int Pow	$	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
1000 Canron		23½	23½	23½	
300 Con Bath	$	36½	36½	36½	— ½
1066 Fncl Col		185	185	185	— 5
100 Gaz Metro	$	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1700 Jasco	$	24⅛	24	24	
1200 Molson A	$	17¼	17¼	17¼	
1300 Molson B	$	16½	16½	16½	
100 Mont Trust	$	10⅛	10⅛	10	+ ⅛
1245 Price Co		14½	14½	14½	
2755 Royal Bank	$	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ⅛
1220 Roy Trust A	$	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
300 Steinerg A		15½	15½	15½	

Total sales 337,579 shares.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 100

AmEl Pw	GenPubUt	Reliance El
Am Tel&Tel	IntMultifd	Relian Elpf
AmT&T pf	IntT&T pfI	Relian pfB
ApPw 8.12pf	JerCeP 11pf	Reserve Oil
ApPw 7.40pf	KaisA 2.37pf	Revlon
ArizPSv pf	Katylnd pfB	Rich Merr
Aro Corp	Keene Corp	StLouSanF
AtlCity El	LongILt pfI	SantaFe Int
Balt GasEl	LongILt pfO	Schlmbrgr
BankerTr pf	Merck Co	Sierra PacP
BlueBell wi	Mesa Pet	SouthCal Ed
Boston Ed	MesaP srpf	SouNEng Tl
Bklyn UGas	MesP 1.60pf	SouNET pfA
CIT 5.50pfB	MoPac Co	Superior Oil
CIT 5.50pfC	MoPub Svc	Tampa Elec
Cabot Corp	Nevada Pw	Tenneco
CaroPwLt	NevP 11.5pf	Transco Cos
ConHud Gas	NiMo 7.72pf	UGICp pf
ChlLt 4.50pf	Nicor Inc	Unit Indust
CentTelUt	NorStaPw	Unitlnd pf
CinG 9.52pf	OhE 7.24pf	UnTel 1.50pf
ClevElIll	Pac PowLt	VaEP 4.12pf
Colum SoOh	PaPL 13pf	VaEP 9.75pf
Comw Edis	Pennzl pfB	WashNat pf
ComEd Bwt	PhEl 3.80pf	Wstn Union
CmE 1.42pf	PhEl 9.50pf	WnUn 10.25pf
ComE 2.37pf	Polaroid	Westgh El
CmE 2.87pf	PortGen El	Wisc ElPow
ConsMills n	PorG 2.60pf	WisEl 7.75pf
ConEd 5pf	PubSvc Ind	Wis PubSv
DetE 9.32pf	PSEG 4.30pf	Womeco
DetE 7.68pf	PSEG 7.52pf	Woods Pet
DuqL 2.31pf	Ranco Inc	WoodsPet wi
Eckerd wi		

NEW LOWS— 11

Ameron	Kimb Clark	Stop Shop
Ansul Co	LawlerCh	Texfi Ind
East Kodak	McLeanTr	Venice Ind
Giant PCem	Mercant Str	

Market Summ[ary]

NYSE Most Act[ive]

September 13, 1976
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales
Dow Ch	290,500
Westgh El	265,700
Comw Edis	202,100
Polaroid	189,600
Reserve Oil	174,700
Am Tel&Tel	171,800
Dresser Ind	168,600
Southern Co	159,100
East Kodak	135,500
Balt GasEl	125,600
Phelps Dod	124,300
Exxon	121,900
Levitz Frnit	116,400
Tenneco	115,100
Gen Motors	112,900

	Tod[ay] NYS[E] Clo[se]
Volume (in millions)	16.1
Advances	66
Declines	74
Unchanged	47
Total issues	18
New 1976 highs	10
New 1976 lows	1

Dow Jones Aver[ages]

	Open	High	Low	C[lose]
30 Ind	988.12	994.82	980.30	
20 Trn	219.10	220.08	216.81	
15 Util	96.05	96.72	95.51	
65 Stk	310.19	311.96	307.63	

Standard & Po[or's]

	High	Low	C[lose]
425 Industrial	117.89	116.30	
Transport	14.34	14.17	
Finance	11.96	11.82	
500 Stocks	105.29	103.86	

NYSE Index

	High	Low	C[lose]
Composite	55.99	55.70	
Industrials	61.97	61.61	
Transport.	40.14	40.01	
Utilities	38.72	38.61	
Finance	54.17	54.00	

Odd-Lot Trading

	Shares Buy	S[ales]
Sept. 10	110,558	
Sept. 9	108,150	
Sept. 8	123,484	
Sept. 7	120,101	
Sept. 3	107,019	

*These totals are included in ... figures.

American Most A[ctive]

	Sales
Westates P	44,100
HoustOil M	41,400
Syntex Corp	40,200
Kaiser Ind	34,400
Pulte Hom	30,800
GtBas Pet	30,000
Champ Ho	22,000
Risdon Mfg	22,800
Perini Corp	22,500
AmScl Eng	22,400
Approx final total	
Stock sales year ago	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close
103.05	102.61	102.64

Currency Rates

September 13, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter... eign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major c... in the national currencies of each of the following financial... These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss
Amsterdam	2.6220	4.58	104.485*	53.19*	31.21y	—	6.7730*	105.
Brussels (c)	38.63	67.6675	15.432	7.8545	4.6075*	14.766	—	15.81
Frankfurt	2.5101	4.3380	—	50.93*	2.985x	95.72*	6.480*	101.4
London (z)	1.7470	—	4.3875	8.63	1,466	4.5700	67.475	4.33
Milan	840.70	1467.40	335.06	170.0	—	320.77	21.706	339.6
Paris	4.92875	8.6040	196.475*	—	5.8670x	188.100*	12.7275*	198.7
Zurich	— CLOSED —							

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.03575; Escu... Israeli £: 8.25; Peseta: Unq.; Schilling: 17.81; Sw. krona: 4.3815; ... Belgian financial franc: 39.66; Canada $: 1.02475; Hong Kong $: 4.814...

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Unit... (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

هكذا من الأصل

مكتبة الاجيال

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 13

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		Hertfd Zdy		28	4	4	4	—⅛
		HertzM .15e	12	7	12¼	12	12	—⅛
		Harvey Grp	63	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
		Hasbro Ind	6	40	8½	8⅛	8½	+⅜
		Hasting .40a	5	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	—⅛
		HawaiA .10r	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
		Health Chm	14	78	10	9½	10	+⅜
		HealthM .30	4	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
		Heinick .05e	12	10	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
		Heilmn Mig		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
		HerMal .72	4	13	13½	12⅞	12⅞	—⅜
		Highlnd Cap		5	5	5	5	
		Hipirnic .20	10	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		Holly Corp	4	13	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
		Horn Hardrt		30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
		HospM .60a	13	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
		HousRon .30	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
		HouseVI .32	8	1	5	5	5	—⅛
		HospMtr In	38	179	9	8⅛	8⅞	+¾
		HouOilM .80	19	354	64⅝	63⅛	63½	
		HowelC .40e	5	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
		HubellA 1.50	10	15	33	33	33	
		HubellB 1.50	10	9	33	33	33	
		Hudson Gen		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
		Huffman .40a	5	4	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
		HuntHlt .05r	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		HuskyO .20	5	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
		Hycel Inc	17	29	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	—⅛
		I						
		ICBCp .20e		5	6	6	6	—⅛
		ICMR .50i		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		IMCMg .20	6	2	6	6	6	—⅛
		ISCFinl .30	18	1	4½	4½	4½	
		ImpCh .30e	6	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
		ImpGrp .08e	8	10	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛	—3-16
		ImpOilA .80	11	44	21⅝	20¾	20⅞	—⅜
		Incoterm A	12	25	12½	12¼	12½	
		IndianHd wt		22	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
		Inflight Svc	5	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
		Inolex Corp		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
		Instrum Sys		136	1¼	1	1	
		InsSy pf .25e		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
		Integrt Res	4	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—
		Intrmedco	9	34	6¾	6	6¾	+⅛
		IntlAlum .50	9	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
		Intl Banknot	9	46	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
		InFuneralS	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		IntGenIn .70	5	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—½
		IntSeaw .15e	3	14	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
		Int Stretch		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		IntSvCon .25	11	13	31	30⅝	30⅝	—½
		Interpool	9	16	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅛
		Interway Cp		22	12	11½	11½	—⅝
		Investm Fla.		3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
		InvDivers A	7	18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—¾
		Ionics Inc	16	20	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
		IroqBrnd pf		2	14¼	14	14¼	
		Irvinind .16t	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		IsraelD .75e		1	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
		J - K						
		Jaclyn .40a	4	18	7¾	7½	7½	—⅜
		Jacobs .78e	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
		Jamswy .14t	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
		Jeannet	7	8	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
		Jetronic Ind	4	20	3⅛	3	3⅛	
		JohnPd .30	8	11	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
		Juniper Pet	9	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
		KaisrInd .26	8	181	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
		KaneMill wt		11	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
		KnGE pf4.50		z20	50	49½	49½	—1½
		KapokT .20t	8	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
		Ketchm .10r	5	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		Kewanee .72	7	21	25⅝	25	25	
		Key Co		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
		KinArk Crp	8	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
		KingRd .15e	10	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
		Kingstip .20	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
		Kirbyln .26c	4	12	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
		Klt Mfg	46	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
		KleerVu Ind	9	3	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
		Kleinerts		12	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+¼
		KnickToy	7	19	16	15⅞	16	+¼
		Kollmor .50	11	9	26½	26¼	26¼	+¼
		KohnStr .10	5	13	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		L						
3⅝	¼	LTVCorp wt		31	15-16	⅞	⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	7	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅞	3⅜	LaMaur .20	7	8	4	4	4	—⅛
6½	5⅛	LaPoint .30e	10	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9⅝	5⅝	LaQuintaM	7	13	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅛
11¾	7	LafyRad .26	7	42	9	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
2¾	1⅝	Lake Shore	4	4	2⅛	2 1-16	2 1-16	—⅛
2⅛	1¼	Lndmrk Ld		4	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
4½	2⅞	Laneco .08e	5	10	3	3	3	—⅛
2⅞	1¼	LaTour Bck	13	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	
10⅝	6⅞	LeaRon .28a	6	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
17½	15	LeeEntr .52	10	8	17½	17¼	17⅜	—⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Lee Natl		12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅞	3	Lee Pharm		2	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
9	6½	Levittin .24	6	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	
7⅞	5½	LewisBF .24	6	2	6	6	6	
10	5¾	Liberty Fab	3	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
7¼	4	Lightolr .16	6	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅛	4	LilliAnn .22	6	4	5½	5⅛	5½	+¼
4⅞	2⅞	Lincoln Am	31	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3	1¾	LodgeS .08e	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19¾	13½	Lohmn .80a	7	20	14	13⅞	14	+⅜
8⅞	4⅞	LoewThe wt		59	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
3	1⅜	Logistic .08e	6	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	—⅛
16⅞	9	LaGenSv .78	6	15	15⅝	15½	15½	
7⅛	1	Lynch Corp		6	3½	3½	3½	
3¼	1⅝	Lynnwear		2	1½	1½	1½	
		M						
19	11¾	MPBCp .80	6	56	20⅝	19¼	19¾	+⅜
4⅛	2⅞	MPO Video		1	3½	3½	3½	
8⅝	7	MWA .40b	7	x3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1⅛	⅝	Macrod Ind		14	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
15⅝	13⅞	McPbS 1.32	8	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
4⅝	2⅞	Mamm Mrt	8	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
9⅞	4½	Mngood .15t		2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
4⅞	3⅜	ManhLfe .24	8	12	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
2	1 3-16	Marinduq B	119	4	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	
26⅝	18	MarkCtl .28	6	13	22½	22	22½	+⅜
32¼	19	MartPr .50e	6	11	21½	21¼	21¼	—½
10⅝	6⅝	Masind .40a	4	4	8½	8½	8½	
37⅞	23⅝	Masneiln .30	6	6	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+⅜
7⅝	4	MaulBro .12	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	McCulO .21t	33	69	3⅝	3	3	—⅛
19½	13¾	McDonh .80	5	18	18¼	18	18	—⅛
14	6⅞	McIntsh .70	6	22	13⅞	13	13	
3	1¼	McKeon Cn		50	3	2¾	2¾	—¼
13½	10½	MeansF 1.08	6	11	11½	11¼	11½	
2⅞	15-16	Medaln Grp		81	2½	2¼	2¼	—⅛
4⅝	2½	Medco Jwly	18	4	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
9⅝	5⅞	Medenco .12	6	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
6⅝	2½	Medfield Cp	4	3	6	6	6	
19½	14¼	MediaGn .40	8	11	16½	15⅞	16½	+⅜
17	7⅝	Megoint .20	6	10	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
16⅝	11½	MEMCo 1	6	2	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
2⅛	⅝	Mercant Ind		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
1½	⅜	Metro Grig		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1¼	Mich Genl	4	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
14½	10⅛	MichSugar 1	4	5	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
8	3½	MidldCo .10	8	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	5	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
20	13⅝	MillerWo .40	8	25	17⅝	17⅝	17½	+⅛
23¼	12⅝	MilRoy .25	8	15	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+½
2½	⅝	Mission IT		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
32½	17¾	MoPIcR 1.30	6	x4	29	28⅞	28⅞	
37	24⅝	MitchlE	8	129	30½	29⅝	29⅞	—⅜
6¾	3½	MiteCp .16	6	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
22⅛	6⅝	Molycrp wt		8	19½	19¼	19½	
6	4¼	MonMet .40	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13¾	8⅞	Moog .60	7	x7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7¼	4⅝	MortonS .32	4	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
8⅝	4½	MovStar .38	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
2⅝	1	Movielab	6	20	1½	1⅜	1½	+¼
		N						
7	3⅝	Napco .12e	7	32	7	6¾	6¾	—⅛
5⅝	3¾	NardaM .20	18	7	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
2⅞	11-16	NatHlth Ent	8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	¾	Natlnd wt		3	⅞	¾	¾	
2⅝	1½	NKinney Cp		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12	6	Nat Paragn.28	4	15	8⅞	8¾	8¾	—¼
13	7¾	Nat Patent	61	93	9	8½	8½	—⅛
4¼	2⅞	Nat Silver	8	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅝	2½	Nat Spinng		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3½	1⅝	Nat System	6	8	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
19⅛	10¼	NatwHo .32	7	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
3¼	1½	Nelson LB	54	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1⅞	NestLM .10e		2	1½	1⅝	1½	
34½	22¼	NENuclr .40	11	10	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
1¼	½	New Idria.04e	9	42	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅞	11⅛	NProc .80e	9	13	12	11⅞	12	—¼
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	11	17	13¾	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
9¼	6⅝	NewbEn .20	4	6	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
20⅝	14	Newcor 1b	5	46	24⅝	20¾	24⅝	+4⅛
4⅛	3⅜	NewparkRs	8	19	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
3	1½	Nexus .14t	6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16⅛	12½	NiagFSv .44	5	2	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—¼
5	2⅝	Nichola SE	3	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	3⅝	Nolex Cp	33	5	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Nortek .04	7	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
13-16	¼	NoAmMt wt		2	¼	¼	¼	
12⅞	8	NorAmR .10	8	32	11½	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
9⅛	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	12	4	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
51¼	45	NIPS pf 4.25		y140	50⅝	49⅞	50⅝	+2
5½	2⅝	Novo Corp	13	13	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
		O						
6⅝	3¼	OEAInc .16	10	1	5	5	5	+⅛
13⅝	6⅞	OakwdHom .03r	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
21	13½	Offshore Co	4	4	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅜
6⅝	4⅞	OhioArt .24	13	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
38⅛	28¼	OlioB 1.40a	3	3	36	36	36	
12¼	7¼	OhSealy .40	7	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Oilaind .20c	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	17	17	21	20¾	20¾	+⅛
10⅛	4	OrioleHo .16t		23	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
11⅛	10⅝	OSullvn .50	6	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
7⅝	3¼	Outdr Sport	6	6	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	—⅛
10	6⅝	OverhDr .50	8	48	9⅛	9	9⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Oxford Fst		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	7	23	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
		P - Q						
3½	1⅝	P&F Indust		110	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
7-16	⅛	PNBMR wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
1⅝	⅜	PSAInc wt		1	¾	¾	¾	
18⅝	16¼	PGE6pf 1.50		15	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
16½	14⅝	PGE pf 1.37		7	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
14⅝	12½	PGRd pf1.25		3	14	14	14	
14⅝	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
28⅝	25⅛	P 10.18pf2.54		139	28⅝	28	28⅝	+⅛
29½	25⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		23	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	—⅛
13⅝	11⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		35	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
29	24⅞	PG 9.4pf2.37		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
24	21⅞	PG 8.2pf2.05		1	23	23	23	—¼
23½	20⅞	PGE8pf 2		2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
22¼	20½	PG 7.8pf1.96		2	22½	22½	22½	+½
24	21¼	PG 8.1pf2.04		4	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	+⅛
13¼	11¼	PG 4.3pf1.09		2	12½	12½	12½	
11¾	4¼	PHoldg .16		3	10¾	10½	10¾	—¼
18	14½	PNwTel 1.32	9	16	18	17¾	17⅞	—⅛
33¼	22⅝	PallCorp .32	12	20	26¾	26	26½	+¼
5	3	Pantast .20	6	8	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ParkCh .48a	6	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	
26¼	21⅝	ParsonsR.80	6	9	22¾	22¼	22¼	—⅜
4⅝	2⅞	Pat Fashion	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	3¼	Patagonia		3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅛	3¼	PatoCG 1.40e	4	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	—⅛
5⅞	4½	Pemcor	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
9⅝	6⅝	PenEnM .60	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7	3⅞	PECp .68t	5	20	4⅝	4½	4½	
12⅛	9⅝	PenRIE 1.15	7	11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
5¼	2⅞	PenobS .15e	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
1½	⅞	Pentron Ind	5	10	1	1	1	
25½	17⅝	PepBoys 1b	5	7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
15⅞	11	PepCom .60	3	1	14	14	14	+⅛
6⅛	4⅞	PerinlCp .30	3	218	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+⅜
8⅛	3⅝	Pertec Corp	8	60	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
13⅝	6¼	Petro Lewis		2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
8⅛	5⅞	PhilLD .34e	4	38	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
4⅝	3	Phoenix Stl		1	3	3	3	
11¼	7½	PicNPay .20	7	11	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		7	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
8⅛	6	PionTex .80	3	15	7½	7¼	7⅝	
6¼	5⅝	PitWVa .56a	9	3	6	6	6	
24⅝	14⅝	PitDeM 1.20	5	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
42½	31½	Pittway .90	18	17	33½	33	33	
11½	7	Plant Ind		45	9¼	8½	8⅝	+⅛
25⅛	15⅝	Plantrnc .12	16	17	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
4½	2⅞	PlyGem .51t	9	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4½	1⅛	Poloron Pd		20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	5⅛	Polychr .29t	8	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
8¼	3½	Prairie Oil	14	3	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
14¼	10	PrattLmb 1	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
6	4⅛	PrattRd .30	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26¼	19⅜	PrenHa 1.12	12	36	23¾	23¼	23½	+½
4⅛	2⅛	PresReatt B		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20¾	6	Presley Cos	13	49	10⅝	10	10⅛	—½
5¾	2¼	PrimMt .12t		5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
10½	8¼	PrpCT 1.19c	9	7	10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅛
9⅝	8¼	ProvGas .80	8	x4	8⅝	8¾	8¾	+⅛
2½	1¼	PrdRIE .15e		3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5	3⅛	PrudBdg .24	4	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
4¾	2¼	Prud Group		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
54	45¾	PSCol pf4.25		z25	50	50	50	
6¾	2¼	Pulte Hmes	12	254	6⅞	6½	6⅝	—⅛
7⅞	4½	Purepac Lb.03e	11	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
		R - S - T						
8¾	5¾	RB Ind	6	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
2⅝	1¼	REDM Cp	6	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1⅞	1¼	RETInc Fd		4	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
41½	35¾	RET pf 4.38		1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+⅜
3	1⅝	RPS Prod	9	4	2	2	2	+⅛
2½	1⅜	RSC Indust	8	11	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
5⅞	3½	Racon .20a	5	78	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
17⅞	7¼	RaganB .15e	4	40	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
22¼	13½	Ranchrs Ex	27	21	19	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
19⅝	12½	RengrO Can	54	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
16½	10⅞	Ransbrg .80	5	7	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4½	2⅞	Rath Pack		9	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
18	14¼	RealEst 1.40	13	5	16⅝	16¼	16¼	—½
9	5½	RitlncT .75e		1	9	9	9	
2½	1⅛	Reeves Telc		6	2⅝	2½	2½	
7	3¾	Refrig Trns	7	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
10⅞	8½	Regal B .40	10	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
1⅞	⅝	RelGrp wt		77	1⅝	1½	1½	
2⅝	1	Rep Housng		7	1	⅞	1	
25¼	18⅞	RepNY .88	4	x5	22½	22⅛	22½	+⅛
18½	13½	ReschCtl .68	14	40	15⅝	15½	15½	+½
24¼	14	Resistlx .50	7	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
9⅛	2	Resrtsintl A	11	83	7¼	6¾	6¾	—⅛
2⅞	1	RestAssoc		8	2⅛	2	2⅛	
5¼	2⅝	RibletProd	9	19	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅜	1¾	Richford In		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
7⅞	3⅜	Richton .18e	3	x3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
18	10½	Riley Co	8	3	16	16	16	+⅛
37½	28½	RioAlgm 1	15	5	34¼	34⅛	34¼	+⅜
27¼	6½	RisdonM .36	12	199	18½	17¼	17⅝	+¼
29⅝	17⅛	Robintech		33	23¼	23	23¼	+⅛
4⅞	2¼	Roblin Ind	3	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4¼	3	Rocor Intl	16	3	3	3	3	
3⅜	1⅝	Ronco Telep	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
4½	2⅝	Rossmor Cp		31	4¼	4	4	—⅛
1	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		10	9-16	9-16	9-16	
5	2	Ruddick Cp.12e	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
2½	1	Rusco Ind		18	2	1⅞	2	
10	7¼	Russell Cp.40	4	10	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
10	5⅝	RustCft .40	6	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+¼
25⅛	15⅝	RyanH .40	10	34	17	17	17	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51e		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅛	1⅜	SMD Ind	5	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅛	7¼	STPCp .45e	11	11	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
8	3½	SaffranSy A	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅛	8⅝	Salem .89t	4	5	10⅞	10¾	10¾	—⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Sambos .32	9	48	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
10	7	SCarlo 1.26e		4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
10⅛	8⅞	SDieG pf .88		4	10¼	10	10	—⅛
10⅝	9⅝	SDieG pf .90		3	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
82	71	SDgo pf 7.80		z100	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	—⅛
28¾	26	SDgo pf 2.68		9	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+⅛
9	3½	SanFr RE		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3⅜	1⅞	Sargent Ind	7	14	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
10⅞	5¾	SaundrL .24	5	7	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+⅛
8¼	6⅝	Schenuit .60	4	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+¼
6	2⅝	Schiller Ind	39	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
10¾	8	SchoolP .40	7	1	8	8	8	
8⅞	5¼	Schrader .30	7	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1¼	SciMgt .09e	16	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18⅝	10¼	SciAtlanta	14	68	18½	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
26¼	20¾	Scopeln .25e	4	7	23¼	23¼	23¼	
17	10½	Scrivner .70	4	20	14	13¾	13⅞	—⅛
9⅛	6½	SbdAlMil .40	4	2	8⅛	8¼	8¼	+⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	15	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅛	½	Seaport Cp	1	3	½	½	½	
9	7½	SeasnAll .20	8	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+¼
2	13-16	SecMtg Inv		26	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	+⅛
23⅝	13½	SeligLtz 1.28	6	72	18	17½	17⅞	
6¾	3⅜	Servisco .30	8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4¾	2½	Servo Corp	5	14	3½	2¾	3½	+⅜
8⅞	6¼	SetonCo .45	10	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
14½	12¼	SharonStl 1	7	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
12¼	7¾	Shawin .50b	9	13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
13⅞	4⅞	ShearH .20e	3	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
4¾	2½	Shelter Res		16	2½	2⅜	2½	—⅛
7¾	3¼	ShndCp .24t	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
33	20½	Shrandh Oil	29	21	21¼	21	21¼	+⅜
19⅝	10¾	Sherwd Med	15	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
15	12½	Showbot .80	5	6	13	13	13	
5½	1¾	ShulmTr EN		¼	[illegible]	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	Sierrcin .20	7	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
14	9	Sifcolnd .50	4	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Sigma .20e	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅛	3½	Silo Inc	9	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
3¼	1½	Simplex Ind		2	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
10⅞	7⅞	SkyCity .15r	5	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	—⅛
4¼	2¼	Solitron		21	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅛	3⅞	Sorg Paper		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
22¼	12⅝	Soundsn .40	7	31	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+⅜
14	11⅞	SC4.3pf 1.08		15	12⅝	12½	12½	
14⅛	12½	SC4.7pf 1.19		28	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
21⅞	18⅞	SCEO pf1.68		z400	23	21½	23	+1⅛
16¾	14⅞	SC5.2pf 1.30		3	16⅛	16	16	
26	23⅝	SC8.8pf 2.21		9	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+⅛
20	9	SwstAir .06e	6	3	19	19	19	—⅛
3⅞	2¾	SwtGFin .10	6	23	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—⅛
6⅝	4¼	Specty Rest	5	3	4½	4⅜	4½	—⅛
8½	5⅝	Spector .10e		28	7⅞	7¼	7¼	—⅛
6¼	2½	Spectro .12t	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅞	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	13	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	3¼	Spencer .08e	9	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
9¼	6½	SpencrF .32	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	5	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
7¾	4⅝	StdCont .14r	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
17⅝	13½	StdCossa .90	4	5	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	
4⅞	2⅞	StdMetl .50t	7	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
14⅛	9	StdMotA .48	5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
8⅞	3¼	StdPac Corp	5	30	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
15	8⅞	Stange .12	21	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
13⅛	10⅛	StarSup .48a	4	1	11	11	11	
19	12	StarrIHo .30	6	4	12¼	12	12¼	
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	11	4	1⅛	1¼	1¼	+⅛
6⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	6	15	4⅞	4	4	+⅛
7¾	7	SueAnn .36	8	42	6⅞	6½	6½	—⅛
4½	3⅝	SunCityl .25	6	5	4	4	4	—⅛
18½	13½	SunElec .46	9	10	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+⅛
16⅝	8⅞	Sundanc .20b	6	3	13¼	13	13	—⅛
13½	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	8	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	—⅛
4⅞	2¼	Supercr .10e	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	4	Supindl .12b	7	10	6	6	6	+⅛
5⅝	3⅜	SupSurg Mt	12	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3⅝	1⅞	Susquhana		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11-16	⅛	SuirMtg wt		5	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7	4⅝	Synaloy .20	4	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
36¼	23½	Syntex .50	12	368	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
10⅝	5¼	System Eng	356	12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
2½	1⅛	TFICo Inc		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20¼	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
1½	⅝	Tech Sym	81	14	13-16	¾	13-16	
3⅜	1⅝	Techcl Tape	3	13	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Techtrl .10e	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19¼	16⅞	TejonR .20a	14	13	17	16¾	16¾	—¼
8⅛	3⅛	TeleCm .07e	6	31	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
⅝	⅛	TelexCp wt		13	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp	10	93	4⅛	3½	4	+⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Tenneco wt		53	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
2¾	⅞	Tensor Cp	138	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	60	29	15½	15	15½	+¼
13½	9	TerraC .60a	5	80	11⅜	11	11	—¼
5½	2⅞	Terstar .22t	7	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	—⅛
3½	1½	ThrD Dpt	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
9	6½	Thriftimt A		3	6¾	6¾	6¾	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		33	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
11	5½	Tiffanyl .20	4	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
6⅝	3	Timple Ind	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
18⅛	11¾	Tokheim .60	7	12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
92	8	TolEd pf8.32		z30	91	91	91	+2
9¾	6⅛	ToppsGu .28	7	36	9	9	9	—⅛
13⅛	8½	TorinCp .60	8	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
8¼	4⅞	TotalPtl NA	9	58	7½	7	7¼	+⅛
3 5-16	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		5	2 11-16	2⅝	2 11-16	+1-16
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
3⅝	1¼	Trans Lux		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Trico Ind	7	13	5½	5¼	5½	
4¼	2 9-16	TubosM .22e	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅞	3	Turfco .20e	7	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
5⅛	3	TwinFair	8	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		U						
19⅞	14¾	U&I 1.20a	3	3	16⅝	16	16	—⅜
2¼	1⅛	UDS Inc		34	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5¾	3	UIPCp .16	6	4	3½	3⅜	3½	
3½	1½	UNA Corp		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅞	2⅞	URSCp .10e	6	11	3½	3⅜	3½	
6⅝	3⅜	UVInd wt		14	4⅛	4	4⅛	
6⅞	3⅝	Unimax Grp	16	142	6¼	5½	6⅛	+⅛
4	1¾	UnimaxG pf		5	3½	3½	3½	+¼
11¾	8⅝	UnAirPd .56	9	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
5⅞	3⅝	Un Asbestos	6	18	4⅛	4	4⅛	
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		47	⅝	9-16	⅝	+1-16
1½	⅝	UnNat Corp		5	¾	¾	¾	
1⅛	1-64	UnNatCp wt		7	1-64	1-64	1-64	
4⅞	2	UNatCp pf		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	4	UPiece Dy		3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
12	8⅝	USFiltr .24	8	43	10¼	10	10¼	—⅛
7¼	5⅛	UnRIfT .75e	11	43	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5½	3½	USNat Rsrc	6	29	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
3⅝	1⅝	US Radium		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅛	7	USRbR .95e	7	3	12⅝	12⅛	12½	—¼
32⅞	18	Unitek .24	15	6	29½	29	29½	+⅜
3	¾	Univ Contnr		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	UnivRs .08e	11	57	9	8⅝	8⅞	
10⅝	6¼	UnivRus .44	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
		V						
9⅝	6⅝	VallesSt .60t	7	9	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	2	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
9¼	5¾	VanDorn .40	6	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
5	1¾	Verit Ind	4	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	
30¼	14⅛	VermtA .40b	8	3	27	27	27	
7⅛	2⅝	Vernitron	8	25	4¾	4½	4⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2½	Vesely Co	21	16	2	2⅝	2	
2¼	⅝	Viking Genl		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
5⅝	1⅝	Vulcan Corp	9	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11¼	6⅝	Vulcinc .36	4	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
		W						
6	2¾	WTC Inc .10	25	11	3	3	3	—⅛
21¼	15½	WUIInc .80	7	31	18½	18	18½	+½
8¼	3⅞	Wabash .10a	6	11	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
9⅛	6	Wacknht .40	6	16	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2¼	Wainoco Oil	8	71	3 15-16	3 13-16	3 13-16	—⅛
20	10¼	WangLb .12	14	41	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+¼
15⅝	9¾	WangLB .22	11	3	13¾	13½	13¾	+¼
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
41½	21¾	WasPstB .50	10	5	41	40¼	40¼	—⅛
19⅞	14¼	WRIT 1.76	12	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
6	2¾	Watsco .20	11	5	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞	+¼
3¾	1⅝	Welman Co	10	3	2⅛	2¼	2¼	—⅛
8½	5½	WeldTu Am	4	16	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
6¼	3¼	Wellco .25	7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
11⅝	7¾	WestChP .40	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Westats Pll	19	438	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
7	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	49	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
9⅛	6¼	WstFinl .15a	4	41	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
1⅛	¼	WstPacl wt		38	5-16	5-16	5-16	
9⅝	6⅞	Whippny .60	7	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
7	4½	Whitaker .40	9	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
3¼	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	5	19	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
1⅛	⅜	Whittakr wt		25	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	6	45	3	2⅞	2⅞	
2	1¼	Wilcx G		62	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9¾	6¾	Wmhous .30	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4¾	2⅞	WilsonBr .30	5	2	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
54	48	WisP pf 4.50		z10	50¼	50¼	50¼	
3½	1¾	Wolf HowB		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
11⅞	5½	Worcest Ctl	11	3	6½	6½	6½	—¼
12¾	6¼	WorkWr .60	7	23	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	—⅛
1½	¾	Wright Har	9	18	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
11¼	7	Wynnln .15e	7	7	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
12	9½	WymBn .50a	12	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
		X						
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	16	24	15¾	14⅝	15⅝	+⅛
		Z						
8⅝	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	5	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	11	4	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimaetd cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend areshown for the new stock only.

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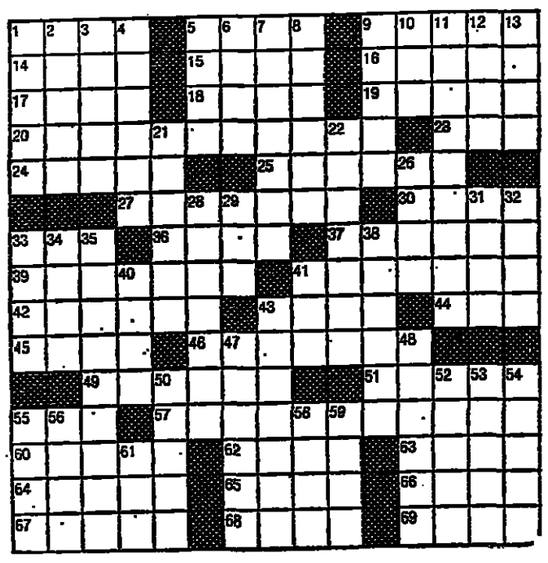
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Bulb word
5 "There—any more"
9 Hail
14 River of Germany
15 "To—not..."
16 Cowboy's milieu
17 Dies—
18 Classical accusation
19 Composer Bruckner
20 Neighbor of Puerto Rico
23 Naval off.
24 Seed covering
25 Charity candidate
27 Thwarters of flies
30 Not on tape
33 Certain broadcasters: Abbr.
36 Partner of tattered
37 Scottish chiefs
39 Zola's literary quality
41 Wildly excited
42 Capers
43 Idolater's choice
44 Kind of night stand
45 Celt
46 In the best way
49 Hampton of music
51 Like some buckets
55 Sesame
57 Predatory dolphin
60 Loos
62 River of Spain
63 Flat plinth
64 "Wuthering Heights" heroine
65 Salad direction
66 Augury
67 Cards
68 Potato features
69 Without

DOWN

1 Place for a watch
2 Subtle qualities
3 Certain Asians
4 "—Last Case"
5 Gambler's words
6 Son of Adam
7 Closed
8 Famous Democrat
9 Understanding
10 Operated
11 Begin participation
12 Pianist Petri
13 Sawbucks
21 Maneuver
22 Southern
26 Enthusiasm
28 Opera composer
29 Fur: Abbr.
31 Manner
32 Verb suffix
33 *Hot-rod* race
34 Victory site for Napoleon
35 Tiros or Telstar
38 Sanctify
40 Miss Damita
41 U.S. air agency
43 Hotel employee
47 Eliminate
48 Swiftian slobs
50 Approves
52 Destiny
53 Terry of stage
54 Bright lights
55 Deft handling
56 Old Irish frock
58 Gaelic
59 Betsy
61 Biblical word



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALGARVE	19	66	Clear	MADRID	16	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Rain	MILAN	25	61	Showers
ANKARA	25	77	Clear	MONTREAL	19	66	Sunny
ATHENS	31	88	Clear	MOSCOW	21	70	Clear
BEIRUT	32	90	Clear	MUNICH	23	73	Cloudy
BELGRADE	28	82	Clear	NEW YORK	27	80	Sunny
BERLIN	24	75	Cloudy	NICE	20	68	Rain
BRUSSELS	15	59	Overcast	OSLO	14	57	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	—	—	Unavailable	PARIS	17	63	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	25	77	Clear	PRAGUE	22	72	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	73	Cloudy	ROME	26	79	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Cloudy	SOFIA	25	77	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Clear	STOCKHOLM	17	63	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	52	Rain	TEHRAN	30	86	Clear
EDINBURGH	13	55	Rain	TEL AVIV	31	88	Clear
FLORENCE	21	70	Rain	TUNIS	29	84	Clear
FRANKFURT	21	70	Cloudy	VIENNA	27	81	Cloudy
GENEVA	13	55	Rain	WARSAW	25	77	Clear
HELSINKI	15	59	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	27	80	Sunny
ISTANBUL	26	79	Clear	ZURICH	19	66	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	28	82	Clear				
LISBON	18	66	Cloudy				
LONDON	13	55	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

September 13, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund..... $7.46
(d) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEEF)..... $8.59
Austral. Select Fd..... $2.69

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond..... SF799.55
— (d) Conbar..... SF748
— (d) Grobar..... SF581
— (d) Stockbar..... SF896
(w) Browninvest..... $13.32
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd..... $13.14
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd..... $4.90
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd..... $6.40

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l..... $14.78
— (w) Capital Italia S.A..... $8.12
(d) Capital Rentinvest..... LF1,146
(d) Citadel Fund..... $3.10
(d) Cleveland Offshore Fd.. $825.41
(i) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs..... $7.87
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs..... $13.87
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.. $8.80

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses..... SF365.25
— (d) Canasec..... SF532
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds..... SF71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l..... SF67.75
— (d) Energie-Valor..... SF82.50
— (d) Ussec..... SF685
— (d) Europa-Valor..... SF117.75

(d) Crosby Fund S.A..... $4.50
(d) CSF Fund..... SF24.40
(d) Crossbow Fund..... SF4.66
(w) D.G.C..... $36.45
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)..... $1.03
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l..... $13.19
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent.. $12.14
(w) Europe Obligations..... LF1,042

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra..... DM21.00
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond..... DM72.20

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets.. $18.20
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.. $53.03
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund.... $17.42
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund.. $31.07
— (d) Fidelity World Fd..... $11.84

(w) First Intern't Fd..... $126.51
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.... $13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund..... $23.53
(w) Fleming Fund S.A..... $53.53
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $31.53
(w) Fonsecles Issue Pr..... SF1,770
(d) Formula Selection Fd.... SF10 05
(d) Fonditalia..... $9.86
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.).. $0.68
(w) Future Australia Fd..... Aus. $9.49

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Serry Pac. Fd. Ltd.. $22.61
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund..... $6.34
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.. $7.52
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV.. $7.273
(d) H.O.T.T. Hobet..... $25.40
(d) Icofund..... $9.94
(d) Interfund S.A..... $6.86
(d) Intermarket Fund..... $113.65
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey).. $23.89
(w) Int'l Securities Fund $5.62
(w) Invest Atlantiques..... $23.95
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund.. $2.22
(w) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A $7.36
(d) I.T.F. Fund N.V..... $7.80
(w) Japan Growth Fund..... $17.37
(d) Japan Selection Fund... $51.52
(w) Japan Pacific Fund .. $19.21

JARDINE FLEMING
— (w) Jardine Japan Fund $48.53
— (w) Jard. Sth East Asia $12.81

(d) KB Income Fund..... LF1,663
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $11.50
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.... $22.28
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold..... $21.04

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
— (w) L&BT Multi-way Fd. SF412.50
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Income. SF364.50
(w) Luxfund..... $19.57
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd..... $37.08
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund.. $9.86
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.50
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $3.03
(w) N.A.M.F..... $83.85
(w) Nippon Fund..... $43.72
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.... $6.32
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd..... $6.20
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $6.76

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund..... $101.06
— (w) Sterling Fund..... $102.10
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund... $21.74
(a) Renta Fund..... LF1,023
(d) Rentinvest..... LF904
(d) Safe Trust Fund..... $10.53
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF65.55

Share Realty N.V..... $15.51
Share International N.V..... $4.68

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $13.19
(w) SME Special Fund..... DM27.50

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.... SF1,578
— (r) Securswiss..... SF957
(d) Soros Fund..... $239.75
(w) Star Fund..... $4.97

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor..... SF470.75
— (d) Intervalor..... SF68
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SF381.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser... SF212.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select..... SF82.50
— (d) Universal Fund..... SF94.57

(w) Taisei Global Fund..... $8.37
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)... $28.92
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.... $39.65
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $21.41

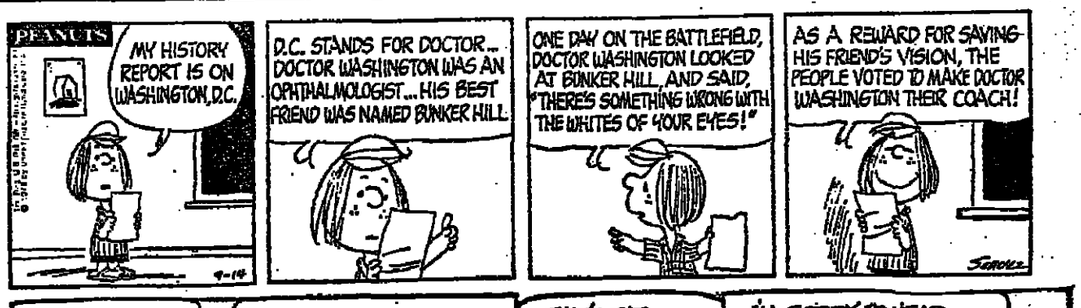
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— (d) Amca U.S. Sh..... SF85.25
— (d) Bond Invest..... SF72
— (d) Convert-Invest..... SF75.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh..... SF110
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF80
— (d) Globinvest..... SF64.50
— (d) Pacific Invest..... SF79.50
— (d) Roumsko-Invest..... SF359.50
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh.. SF109.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Er Est.. SF179

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds..... DM16.50
— (d) Europafonds..... DM31.15
— (d) Unifonds..... DM30.10
— (d) Unirenta..... DM42.35
— (d) Unispecial I..... DM80.45

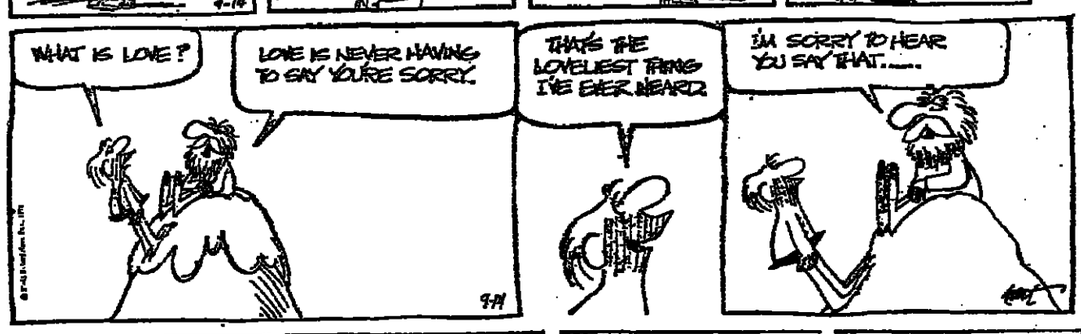
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd..... $3.08
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd... $11.62
(w) Western Growth Fd..... $8.13
(w) Western Hedge Fund.... $1,364.36
(w) West Proprietary N.V.... $1,329.41
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.. $417.42
(w) Worldwide Securities.. $46.57
(w) Worldwide Special .. $3,807.85

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend. ‡ — New N.A. - Not available. BF — Belgian francs. LF — Luxembourg francs SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices. a — Asked: b — bid. Change F/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



BRANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOAPI

ORFOL

NIAMEA

TIMLEG



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○'○-○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PLUSH DIRTY TANGLE INFANT
Answer: *You wouldn't expect to find such people working on an airplane, oddly enough*—"FLIGHTY"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU S'POSE THIS IS WHAT HEAVEN IS GONNA SMELL LIKE, MOM?"

BOOKS

THE EASTER PARADE

By Richard Yates. Delacorte-Seymour Lawrence. 229 p.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

DEFT, economical, controlled, carefully shaped—it occurs to me that such a description of Richard Yates's latest novel might be double-edged. If these qualities are usually seen as virtues in a novel, why do I feel dissatisfied after reading "The Easter Parade"? I suppose it seems to me that Yates has been *too deft in disposing* of his characters, too economical in his view of their choices, too autocratic in controlling their fates, which are too shapely to sustain much tension or carry much conviction.

These people bow down to the imperatives not of life, but of the author's sense of craftsmanship. They are the victims of "good scenes" and "authentic dialogue," of a smoothly coherent and finite vision of human nature. Craft, in "The Easter Parade," resembles a kind of etiquette, which keeps the characters inside the confines of predetermined form.

Here's an example of what I mean: When Emily's mother dies, she says, "My mother's dead. Whaddya know about that?" Now Emily is presented as a complex, intelligent, educated woman, and the line I quoted is intended to show us how far she has slipped, how her "independence" has degenerated into calloused indifference.

It is the sort of line that Hemingway or O'Hara might have used to catch a character in a definitive moment. But perhaps there is no such thing as a definitive moment; perhaps Emily was made to decline simply in order to utter that line. Perhaps this kind of craft is a collusion between character and author. On the evidence of "The Easter Parade," Emily could just as easily not have declined—but what would she have said then? Where would the indispensable ironies have come from?

Emily and her sister Sarah are the two main characters of "The Easter Parade." Their father, when they are children, works at a newspaper, "writing headlines." They see him as a hero, standing astride every page of the paper; but when they visit him on the job, he says, "I'm only a copy desk man." Would any normal, and he is supposed to be normal, father say that to his thrilled little daughters? Or does he say it because th enjoys its dying fall? the father's function, something that "shatt illusions?"

When she grows up married, why is Sara terrible cook? She is maternal, a housewife Yet the dinner she ser Emily and her "date" ically poor. Is it poor good dinner is a cliché, one an incongruity? Le incongruity at any co part of the shtick of temporary novelist.

Emily becomes a cop an advertising agency, continues in her job, h atrophy instead of mat is in her 40s, not senile; wants a comedy of co The author puts her c plumbs the pathos of cracy, the loneliness of if it is only a lost job. of these cases, we feel t has short-changed his in the interest of called craft, some hi closed view of a charac sibilities.

When Emily fails h last and takes her to Sarah, we find th has forgotten to put in teeth. Her face is along with her life. B believe this? Can w that her conventional and her grown sons w allowed her to appear Or is she again being to a "good scene?"

Why does Emily say, of "The Easter Para almost 50 years old and understood anything in life"? She says it beca a nice, novelistic ring it because it is the and this is her punch has been groomed, like virgin, to be sacrifice altar of that line.

Sarah's husband has of saying "shape up" children when they are ly. I felt Yates sayi up" to his "children" ing out any little cont or surprises which m been "out of character economical, which mi caused his smooth nove or gape here or there.

If Yates were less "The Easter Parade" called slick and all th would click into place But the book is a mo kind, an example of in no-man's-land, wh acters are neither nor admissible.

It is another illust the fact that far t novelists are unwilling able to meet their peopl messy terms, in a awkward truths, and tr something out of them

Anatole Broyard is reviewer for The New Y

Solution to Previous Puzzle

■	■	C	H	A	T	S	■	M	E	D	A	L	■	■
■	C	H	O	P	I	N	■	O	V	U	L	E	S	■
C	H	A	L	I	C	E	■	R	E	L	I	V	E	D
L	O	R	E	N	■	A	L	I	■	L	A	I	N	E
O	R	I	A	D	■	S	K	I	N	S	■	T	E	M
P	A	D	■	S	P	I	R	I	T	S	■	E	C	U
S	L	E	E	P	I	E	R	■	V	A	S	S	A	R
■	■	■	P	U	R	R	■	R	I	T	E	■	■	■
H	E	S	I	R	A	■	S	A	T	U	R	A	T	E
O	A	R	■	S	L	I	P	S	U	P	■	M	R	S
U	S	A	■	S	N	A	P	S	■	M	E	A	T	■
N	I	N	E	S	■	D	R	U	■	P	E	N	C	E
D	E	G	R	A	D	E	■	T	I	R	A	D	E	S
R	E	A	G	A	N	■	I	R	O	N	E	R	■	■
■	S	L	A	N	T	■	N	E	S	T	S	■	■	■

BRIDGE — By Alan T

On the diagram North-South reach a reasonable contract, but South's bidding left something to be desired. His first bid of one spade was unobjectionable, but he should have bid two no-trump at his next turn. This probably would have encouraged North to jump to four spades. Even if North-South had agreed that the two-spade bid promised four-card support—a highly dubious agreement—the jump to four spades was overoptimistic.

The singleton heart queen in the dummy proved to be significant, when that suit was led, for three honors appeared on the first trick, leaving the jack a winner in the closed hand. There was no advantage in taking a quick discard, so South's first move was to lead a trump to dummy's queen.

There was some temptation for East to win this trick and underlead his club ace. This would have given the declarer a guess, but in view of the vulnerable overcall he would probably have guessed right. If he had put up the club king, he could have emerged with an overtrick by discarding the club jack from d the heart jack and le diamond queen.

East did better by smoothly, leaving South where the high cards the defending hands. jack was led from dur again East resisted the tion to snatch an early ducked hopefully, b guessed right by puttin king.

The club seven was on the heart jack, and seem that East had di too often, for the defen trick had disappeared. tion was now this:

NORTH
♠ K106
♡ —
◇ AJ1087
♣ —

WEST
♠ 9
♡ 10
◇ K96
♣ Q986

SOUTH
♠ 853
♡ 4
◇ Q52
♣ 105

The right play for this point was the diam which would have bot the contract. But Sout fused by East's ducki vere and led a sessi play that offered ver East took his two ners and played a hi the dummy. It wou helped the declarer ruff, for the defense played clubs.

South ruffed the and cashed the dia the faint hope that would fall singleton. failed, the defender diamond king and two for down two.

NORTH (D)
♠ KQ106
♡ Q
◇ AJ10873
♣ J7

WEST
♠ 97
♡ 1032
◇ K96
♣ Q9862

EAST
♠ AJ4
♡ K98765
◇ 4
♣ A43

SOUTH
♠ 8532
♡ AJ4
◇ Q52
♣ K105

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	1 ♡	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart two.

›nnors Needs 3 Hours and 4 Sets to Beat Borg for U.S. Open Title

atience Leads to 1st Major Crown in 2 Years

...m Wire Dispatches
...T HILLS, Sept. 13.—It ...hing anyone could have ... And more. Courage ...ness flowed across the ...f the West Side Tennis ...rday in the men's final ...ited States Open cham- ...A little blood trickled. ...en it was over, Jimmy ...a power-hitter who likes ...is matches over in a ...l displayed patience. In ...-13-minute match, he ...Bjorn Borg, 6-4, 3-6, ...o regain the U.S. Open ...hampionship and lay ... the world's No. 1

...ne reigning Wimbledon ..., rarely left the base- ...harp contrast to his tac- ...efeating Ilie Nastase in ...finals, as he tried to ...web around Connors ...tantalizing mixture of ...topspin.

...tics worked, to a point. ...the middle of the mar- ...ich started in sunshine ...d under the center court ...s, Connors made several ...his approach shots, but ...went back to the base- ...played "pat ball" while ...or an opening to move ...killer volley.

...eanwhile, was guilty of ...g.

...ien appeared tense, but ...a absorbing contest for ...d of 16,253. In many ...esembled a chess match ...his court.

...h Connors made several ...ollars in the 24 months ...last won here by defeat- ... Rosewall in 1974 in ...sets, yesterday's victory ...first "big four" cham- ...in two years.

...ar Connors, 24, was de- ...the final here by Ma- ...ntes of Spain, a... Ar- ...e unseated him at Wim-

... Connors' third victory ...g this year, raising his ...mark to 7-1 over the ...ld Swede, which should ...enough to give him the ...o. 1 ranking.

...cond set. Connors drop- ...the only one he lost dur- ...12-day tournament. ...nen elected to stroke the ...ber than belt the cover ...hile they gave up power ...sion on service—there ...ly three aces, two for ...and one by Borg, while ...served two double faults. ...ally, Connors served an ...l a double fault in the ...third-set tiebreaker. ...inning the $30,000 top ...onnors raised his year's earnings to $521,000. Borg, who received $15,000 as the runner-up, raised his season's total to $319,798.

The crowd was for both men, but swung towards Connors in the third set when Borg took a bad tumble in attempting to run down a cross-court hit to his forehand.

Connors walked over to Borg at the sideline and offered him a towel to brush down his bleeding right knee.

The victory was Connors' 13th title of the year—he shared one crown with Nastase in England when rain ruled out a Wimbledon prep. He lost in three finals. For Borg, it was his second loss in seven finals.

Connors, waving his winner's check and the silver trophy to the crowd after the match, chided the fans for the way they have treated him in the past.

"You people are difficult for me to play in front of," Connors said, "so I don't come out and say anything and don't do anything but hit tennis balls.

"I don't know if you like me better this way or not."

The crowd responded by saying. "Yes, yes. . ."

"The way I played today," Connors said, "I think I had to play my best to even come close to beating Borg. He played as tremendously as he has all year."

Borg said he was "not too disappointed," and promised to return.

"I did everything I could to win, I tried to win, but he was too good for me," Borg said. "I'm not too disappointed. I reached the finals and I have a few more years left to win this championship."

Connors noted that, at 24, he is only four years older than Borg, "so if he's coming back, so am I."

Borg opened the match by holding service, but he had to come back from 15-40 to do so. Two games later, when in a similar hole, Connors did not allow him to wriggle free, but Connors was then broken to 30 when Borg hit a running backhand cross-court pass.

Connors regained the initiative in the seventh game when he broke Borg at love to 4-3, and three games later he wrapped up the set with a love game, clinching the final point with an amazing forehand down the line after getting to a perfectly executed drop shot.

The first three games of the second set went with service, then Borg broke through at love for 3-1, clinching the break after a furious net duel in which the ball passed back and forth at least 10 times.

That break was to prove enough, although Borg had to come from 30-40 to hold in the fifth game. Connors saved a set point in the eight game, but in the next Borg wrapped up the set to 30 when Connors dumped a forehand approach into the net.

There were six service breaks in the first seven games of the error-filled third set where the only drama came when Borg, chasing down a Connors cross-court hit to his forehand, went sprawling on the gray surface. He cut his right knee, but there was no serious damage except for a momentary lapse in his concentration.

Connors appeared to have blown his chance when he was broken in the seventh game after leading 40-love, but he came through in the tiebreaker, 11 points to 9. "The tiebreaker was very important for me," said Borg. "When I lose the tiebreaker I was disappointed."

The tiebreaker was the most exciting of the tournament and Connors was forced to save three set points—at 4-6, 5-6 and 7-6—en route. Facing set point for the second time, Borg was over the baseline with a forehand. Borg, who never trailed after getting ahead. 3-2, until Connors regained the lead, had his chances but he elected to play safe.

Only one point was lost on service in the first four games of the fourth set, then Connors made the decisive breakthrough.

Borg appeared in command when he raced to a 40-15 lead in the fifth game, but Connors made it deuce with two powerful volleys. Borg was now into the net with a backhand and then was over the baseline with a forehand for Connors to complete the break.

Both men held service until the 10th game where Connors served for the match. He reached 40-30, match point, but Borg saved it with a backhand cross-court as Connors came to the net. Borg saved another match point when Connors was into the net with a crosscourt, but he reached match point again when Borg just missed with an attacking lob. This time Borg was into the net with a backhand and it was all over, though it took Connors five seconds to realize the match was over.

Connors said, "It didn't click the match was over until I saw the ball dribbling back toward him."



United Press International.

CONSOLATION — Jimmy Connors, the winner, on right, and Bjorn Borg meet at net after final of U.S. Open.

King Returns to Singles

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 13 (WP).—"No more ice cream, no more bagels," said Billie Jean King, making a wry face. "I'm going back on my diet tonight."

Her aching knees still hurt. She admits that she has achieved every tennis goal she ever set for herself. She is 31 years old. But Billie Jean is coming out of retirement as a singles player; it started with dinner last night.

The sport—women's tennis—that she helped bring to mass popularity with her outspokenness and great, colorful play, needs her, she feels.

So far King says only that she will play in Women's Tennis Association tournaments in Phoenix and Mission Hills, Calif., in October and in the Wightman Cup in London in November. As for next year's glamour events, Wimbledon and Forest Hills, King says she has not decided if she will play. "It'll depend on how things work out," she said.

King watched with dismay these last 12 days as the women's singles portion of this U.S. Open turned into what has universally been described as a bore while Chris Evert swept to the title without a strenuous match. King is the one player with a lifetime advantage over Evert.

King retired from singles play after her 1975 Wimbledon victory.

Trouble for Nastase

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 13 (AP).—Ilie Nastase has been fined $1,000, which will mean a 21-day suspension, for his deportment on the court in his second-round match in the U.S. Open tennis championships nine days ago.

Playing Hans-Juergen Pohmann of West Germany, the Romanian almost triggered a fan riot by swearing at the umpires, linesman, his opponent and the fans and making obscene gestures.

The tournament committee withheld the $1,000 from Nastase's $7,500 semi-final prize check, charging misconduct on five points.

The committee said Nastase's offenses included: two obscene gestures, $200 each; swearing at a line judge, $200; swearing at Pohmann, $200; swearing at spectators in the marquee, $200.

The committee report goes to the council of the International Lawn Tennis Federation for action. The rules are that when a player's fines exceed $3,000 during a year, he is subject to an automatic 21-day suspension. Nastase previously had been fined $2,900 for misconduct.

Raiders Overcome 14-Point Deficit in Final 3 Minutes to Beat Steelers

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 13 (NYT).—The Oakland Raiders scored 17 points in the last three minutes yesterday to overtake the Pittsburgh Steelers, 31-28, and win one of the wilder installments of a wild series in a National Football League opener here.

Fred Steinfort's 21-yard field goal with 18 seconds to play was the margin, after Ken Stabler had conducted two late-scoring strikes when Pittsburgh seemed safely ahead at 28-14. After a 10-yard pass to Dave Casper had brought the Raiders to within seven points, at 28-21, with 2:56 to play, Willie Hall intercepted a deflected pass by Terry Bradshaw on the Steelers' 21, and the Raiders had a shot at the tying touchdown.

They got it only after Stabler had hit Cliff Branch on third down for a gain to the two. Stabler himself ran around left end for the tying score with 1:05 left.

Then the Raiders forced Pittsburgh to punt, and Warren Bankston partly deflected the ball, so that the Raiders wound up with it inside the 30. They ran it to the three and let Steinfort try a kick on third down, and the German-born rookie, who has replaced George Blanda, made it good.

The Raiders had at least two golden opportunities to take full command in the first half, so the 7-7 score at intermission represented a sort of failure for them. As they had on many past occasions, the Raiders did a lot of things right and moved the ball a long way, but got very few points.

For example, they had possession of the ball for nearly 15 of the first 18 minutes of play, but took only a 7-0 lead. From the opening kickoff they marched to the Pittsburgh 29, but when Fred Steinfort tried a 47-yard field-goal attempt it was blocked and smothered by the Steelers' line.

It took the Raiders only one series and 21 seconds to force Pittsburgh to punt, and from their 18 they took the ball to the Steelers' 14. But, on first down there, Glen Edwards intercepted a pass in the end zone intended for Cliff Branch, and the Raiders still had nothing.

"There was a lot of adversity, with penalties and turnovers," said Oakland coach John Madden. "A lesser team would have quit. When we play Pittsburgh, something strange happens. This time it came out right for us. Stabler was super. He's the man you want in a situation like that."

"I've never been so far behind a team so good and come back to win," said Stabler. "This is satisfying but it's all over now and we've got to get ready for next week."

The Steelers, two-time pro football champions, were glum.

"When we were ahead 28-14," said coach Chuck Noll, "I thought we were in pretty good position. But you never know as long as there's time left to play. We lost to a great team. Oakland can come back like that."

Pittsburgh's points came on Rocky Bleier's two-yard run, Franco Harris's three-yard smash, Bradshaw's 11-yard pass to rookie Theo Bell and Harris and John Stallworth combining on a 63-yard run and lateral.

Cardinals 30, Seahawks 24

At Seattle, St. Louis had to tap a pair of old pros, quarterback Jim Hart and running back Jim Otis, to salvage a 30-24 triumph over a Seattle Seahawks team that made its debut with all the experience of a pickup squad.

The Seattle expansion club brought the near-capacity Kingdome crowd of 58,441 to a screaming finale as quarterback Jim Zorn unleashed a flurry of last-quarter passes for 14 points and took the Seahawks on a final drive to the St. Louis 43 with four seconds left before Cardinals' free safety Mike Sensibaugh intercepted Zorn's final toss in the St. Louis endzone.

Seattle coach Jack Patera went into the opening game with 11 new players who arrived at the Seahawks' Lake Washington training camp this week.

"Hopefully, we'll have some time this week to get some people acquainted with the offense," Patera said after the game. Two of the Seahawks' fullbacks, Hugh McKinnis and Don Testerman, were on hand for only two days of practice this week before the game.

Zorn, a 6-foot-2, 200-pounder, with a year of pro experience, had to scratch his head in the locker room trying to recall the name of one of his receivers and finally made a stab: running back Ralph Nelson.

He was wrong, but no matter. With 292 passing yards and 17 completions in 37 tries it doesn't really matter who catches the ball.

The Cardinals linemen shoved Seattle up and down the field throughout most of the game. But the Cardinals couldn't get their ground game going up close until a minute into the final quarter when Otis bucked across from one foot out for the final St. Louis score to climax a 72-yard drive in 10 days.

St. Louis outgained the Seahawks overall, 461 yards to 365. On the ground, the Cardinals' advantage was 281 yards to 73, behind the powerful up-the-middle charges of the 225-pound Otis, who rushed for 140 yards. Terry Metcalf, who played his high school and junior college ball in Seattle, accounted for another 113 of the Cardinals' yardage.

A's Look Forward to Showdown With Royals

ARLINGTON, Texas, Sept. 13 (UPI).—Chuck Tanner is afraid some people might get tired of hearing it, and the Kansas City Royals probably are.

But Tanner was ready and willing to say it again yesterday.

"If we are three or four games out by the time we play Kansas City later this month, then the best team will win in head-to-head competition," said the Oakland A's manager. "And we're the best team."

The A's kept pace with the American League West-leading Royals yesterday by holding off Texas, 9-6. Oakland is five games behind and the two teams must meet six times before the season is over.

"I said it in spring training. I said it when everybody was hurt, I said it during the court case and I'm still saying it," Tanner said. "We will win the division."

"But no matter how it (the pennant race) turns out, this is a team that has lived with adversity. I'm not trying to alibi, but we had one injury after another and then the court thing (the voided sale of three A's players) came along.

"To be in the position we are in now is something of an accomplishment."

The Rangers and A's were tied through five innings, 1-1, but Oakland scored five runs in the sixth.

After Bill North, Bert Campaneris and Don Baylor singled to load the bases, Joe Rudi walked to drive in the tying run off Gaylord Perry. Gene Tenace and Claudell Washington each produced two run-scoring doubles to highlight the inning.

White Sox 2, Angels 1
White Sox 5, Angels 1

At Chicago, Ralph Garr doubled twice and scored both times to pace the White Sox to a 5-1 victory over California and complete a sweep of a doubleheader. Chicago won the opener in 10 innings, 2-1, on Brian Downing's double that scored Garr. With the game tied 1-1 in the nightcap, Garr opened the fifth with a double. He scored on Jim Spencer's triple which was followed by another triple by Jorge Orta. In the seventh, Garr again led off with a double and scored on Alan Bannister's single.

Giants 3, Reds 1
Reds 9, Giants 8

At San Francisco, Dave Concepcion's sacrifice fly in the 11th inning scored Joel Youngblood to give Cincinnati a 9-8 victory over the Giants and a split of their doubleheader. The Giants won the opener, 3-1, behind the six-hit pitching of Jim Barr.

A total of 41 players appeared in the nightcap and Joe Henderson, the fourth of five Cincinnati pitchers, picked up his second victory in two days and Rawley Eastwick, who pitched the 11th inning, picked up his 22d save.

Ken Griffey started the Reds' winning rally with a single off loser Tommy Toms. Griffey stole second and went to third on Bob Bailey's single to shallow left. Youngblood came in to run for Bailey and went to second as Griffey held third on Cesar Geronimo's infield hit. After Ed Armbrister forced Griffey, Concepcion lofted his sacrifice fly to center.

In the first game, Barr improved his record to 13-11, scattering six hits in going the distance. The Giants scored twice in the first, Ken Reitz driving in Marty Perez and Gary Matthews with a single.

Braves 3, Dodgers 2
Dodgers 2, Braves 0

At Los Angeles, Don Sutton won his seventh straight game with his 43d career shutout on a four-hitter as the Dodgers beat Atlanta, 2-0, to salvage a doubleheader split after the Braves took the opener, 3-2, in 10 innings.

Recording his 12th victory in his last 13 decisions, Sutton improved his record to 19-9 in a bid for his first 20-game season. He won 19 in both 1972 and 1974. The right-hander, who now has three shutouts this season, gave up four singles, struck out four and walked none. He faced only 29 Braves. Rookie catcher Kevin Pasley got his first major league RBI in the first when he doubled in Bill Russell from second. The Dodgers got their first run when Bill Buckner came home on a wild pitch by Roger Moret.

Minter Fights Finnegan

LONDON, Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Alan Minter defends his British middleweight boxing championship here tomorrow against former title holder Kevin Finnegan.

...m Canada Plans to Keep ...chs in Check During Final

...NTO, Sept. 13 (UPI).— ...e national pride having ...ed, Team Canada defense- ...Bobby Orr turned his ...s towards tonight's first ... the Canada Cup hockey ...ainst Czechoslovakia and ...d there was only one ...beat the Czechs.

... the Czechs.

...have to forecheck all the ...ainst the Czechs," said ...r his club earned a place ...finals of its tournament ...y night with a 3-1 victory ...ust-win situation against ...iet Union.

..."re strong—stronger than ...sians. We'll have to play ...e we did the other night ...n them at center ice."

...a head coach Scotty ...i gave Orr and the other ...efensemen much of the ...or the victory over the ...s, but said people should ...ect a very physical game ...ht's opening game of the ...hree final at Maple Leaf ...

...can't have five defense- ...aying better than that," ...owman, who serves as ...f the Stanley Cup-winning ...al Canadiens. "We didn't ...ow if Orr would be with ...it is his first time in one ...e international series—and ...m sensational. We've got ...t here—and let's face it, ...d them.

...nst the Czechs, we realize we've got to forecheck and hope for the breaks. The other night we hit the Czechs—but it was us that got worn down because these (European) teams don't retaliate. Especially the Czechs; they don't fluster, they just get up and play their game. That rough stuff won't be our primary strategy."

The "other night" Bowman and Orr referred to was Canada's only loss in the round-robin tournament. The 1-0 defeat came at the hands of the world champion Czechoslovaks Tuesday night in Montreal and was decided late in the game.

That triumph put the then-unbeaten Czechoslovaks, who had lost a 7-4 exhibition decision to Canada just before cup play began, into the finals and made their closing 2-1 loss to Sweden meaningless. Czechoslovakia finished the round-robin portion in second place at 3-1-1, having also been tied by the United States while Canada edged into first place with a 4-1 mark.

Soviet Request

TORONTO, Sept. 13 (AP).—The Soviet Union has asked for easier opponents in a proposed January series between a top Russian team and National Hockey League opponents, Canada Cup chairman Alan Eagleson said yesterday.

"They've said they don't want to play strong teams and we will do all in our power to accommodate them," he said.

Eagleson said negotiations between the NHL and the Soviet Ice Hockey Federation are taking place now. He said he will be going to Moscow early next month to continue talks.

The Soviet Union would send a second of third-place team from its First Division to North America for the series. Tentative opposition would be the Toronto Maple Leafs, the Vancouver Canucks, the St. Louis Blues, the Colorado Rockies, the Los Angeles Kings and the Chicago Black Hawks.

...rson to Drive Tyrrell Team

...DON, Sept. 13 (UPI).— ...a driver Ronnie Peterson ...ive for the Tyrrell For- ...One team in grand prix ...next season, Ken Tyrrell ...id.

...rson, who drove for the ...team this year, will re- ...South African Jody Scheck- ...yrrell said. Sources said ...ter was expected to sign ...e McLaren team next

Lyle Wins in 7th

UTICA, N.Y., Sept. 13 (AP).—Ron Lyle knocked an aggressive Kevin Isaac to the canvas twice in the seventh round yesterday to win the heavyweight fight here Saturday. Early in the seventh round, Lyle caught Isaac in the corner and knocked him to the canvas. Seconds later, Lyle had Isaac on the canvas again and the referee stopped the fight after 1 minute 14 seconds of the seventh round.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Baltimore	1	0	0	1.000	27	13
Miami	0	0	0	.000	0	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	.000	0	0
New England	0	1	0	.000	13	27
NY Jets	0	1	0	.000	17	38
Central						
Cleveland	1	0	0	1.000	38	17
Houston	1	0	0	1.000	20	0
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1.000	17	7
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	.000	28	31
West						
San Diego	1	0	0	1.000	30	16
Oakland	1	0	0	1.000	31	28
Denver	0	1	0	.000	7	17
Kansas City	0	1	0	.000	16	30
Tampa Bay	0	1	0	.000	0	20

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Dallas	1	0	0	1.000	27	7
St. Louis	1	0	0	1.000	30	24
Washington	1	0	0	1.000	19	17
NY Giants	0	1	0	.000	17	19
Philadelphia	0	1	0	.000	7	24
Central						
Minnesota	1	0	0	1.000	40	9
Chicago	1	0	0	1.000	10	3
Detroit	0	1	0	.000	3	10
Green Bay	0	1	0	.000	14	38
West						
Los Angeles	1	0	0	1.000	30	14
San Francisco	1	0	0	1.000	28	14
Seattle	0	1	0	.000	24	30
Atlanta	0	1	0	.000	14	30
New Orleans	0	1	0	.000	9	40

Sunday's Results
Baltimore 27, New England 13.
Cincinnati 17, Denver 7.
Los Angeles 30, Atlanta 14.
Washington 19, NY Giants 17.
Cleveland 38, NY Jets 17.
Chicago 10, Detroit 3.
Minnesota 40, New Orleans 9.
Dallas 27, Philadelphia 7.
San Diego 30, Kansas City 16.
San Francisco 26, Green Bay 14.
Houston 20, Tampa Bay 0.
Oakland 31, Pittsburgh 28.
St. Louis 30, Seattle 24.

Monday's Game
Miami at Buffalo.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	86	55	.610	—
Pittsburgh	82	59	.582	4
New York	74	67	.525	12
Chicago	65	78	.455	22
St. Louis	62	77	.446	23
Montreal	48	91	.345	37
Western Division				
Cincinnati	93	52	.641	—
Los Angeles	80	61	.567	11
Houston	71	74	.490	22
San Diego	67	78	.462	26
San Francisco	65	81	.445	28 1/2
Atlanta	61	81	.430	30 1/2

(Monday's game not included.)

Sunday's Results
St. Louis 6, New York 5.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 0.
Pittsburgh 6, Montreal 1.
Atlanta 3, Los Angeles 2 (1st).
Los Angeles 2, Atlanta 0 (2d).
San Francisco 3, Cincinnati 1 (1st).
Cincinnati 9, San Francisco 8 (2d).

Monday's Games
Atlanta 5, Los Angeles 1 (1st).
New York at Pittsburgh, n.
Chicago at St. Louis, n.
Montreal at Philadelphia, n.
San Francisco at San Diego, n.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	87	54	.617	—
Baltimore	77	65	.542	10 1/2
Cleveland	72	70	.507	15 1/2
Boston	68	74	.479	19 1/2
Detroit	66	76	.465	21 1/2
Milwaukee	62	79	.440	25
Western Division				
Kansas City	82	60	.577	—
Oakland	77	65	.542	5
Minnesota	73	72	.503	10 1/2
California	65	79	.451	18
Texas	64	78	.451	18
Chicago	61	82	.427	21 1/2

Sunday's Results
Oakland 9, Texas 6.
Kansas City 16, Minnesota 6.
Baltimore 3, Milwaukee 1.
Boston 11, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 6, New York 0 (1st).
New York 3, Detroit 1 (2d).
Chicago 2, California 1 (1st).
Chicago 5, California 1 (2d).

Monday's Games
California at Texas, n.
Oakland at Minnesota, n.
Kansas City at Chicago, 2, n.
Baltimore at Milwaukee, n.
Detroit at New York, n.
Cleveland at Boston, n.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(Based on 330 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
McRae, KC	131	460	70	157	.341
Brett, KC	140	570	84	193	.339
Bostock, Minn.	115	423	64	141	.333
Carew, Minn.	141	544	89	181	.333
Leflore, Det.	135	544	93	172	.316
Lynn, Boston	126	488	72	154	.316
Rivers, NY	129	569	90	175	.308
Garr, Chicago	119	462	56	141	.305
Munson, NY	137	556	74	169	.305
Carty, Cleve.	135	489	61	148	.303

RUNS—Leflore, Det., 93; Rivers, NY, 90; White, NY, 90; Carew, Min., 89; Otis, KC, 88.

RUNS BATTED IN—May, Balt., 97; Munson, NY, 95; Chambliss, NY, 91; Yastrzemski, Bost., 90; Mayberry, KC, 90.

HITS—Brett, KC, 193; Carew, Min., 181; Rivers, NY, 175; Leflore, Det., 172; Chambliss, NY, 170.

DOUBLES—Otis, KC, 40; McRae, KC, 31; Lynn, Bost., 30; Rivers, NY, 30; Chambliss, NY, 29; Rudi, Oak., 29.

TRIPLES—Brett, KC, 13; Garner, Oak., 12; Carew, Min., 10; Lynn, Bost., 8; Leflore, Det., 8; Rivers, NY, 8; Orta, Chi., 8; Bostock, Min., 8.

HOME RUNS—Nettles, NY, 28; Jackson, Balt., 25; May, Balt., 25; Hendrick, Cle., 23; Bando, Oak., 24.

STOLEN BASES—North, Oak., 69; Leflore, Det., 58; Campaneris, Oak., 53; Baylor, Oak., 47; Patek, KC, 46.

PITCHING (13 decisions)—Campbell, Min., 15-5, .750, 3.27; Garland, Balt., 17-6, .739, 2.67; Bibby, Cle., 12-5, .706, 3.27; Leonard, KC, 16-7, .696, 3.30; Figueroa, NY, 18-8, .692, 3.82; Ellis, NY, 15-7, .682, 3.19; Fidrych, Det., 16-8, .667, 2.24; Tanana, Cal., 16-9, .640, 2.66.

STRIKEOUTS—Ryan, Cal., 278; Tanana, Cal., 227; Blyleven, Tex., 187; Hunter, NY, 159; Palmer, Balt., 154; Eckersley, Cle., 154.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Based on 350 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Madlock, Chi.	129	464	61	158	.341
Morgan, Cinc.	125	424	106	141	.333
Maddox, Phils.	134	489	71	162	.332
Oliver, Pitts.	111	417	59	138	.331
Griffey, Cinc.	134	511	102	169	.331
Rose, Cinc	145	596	120	194	.326
Johnstone, Phi.	115	386	57	126	.325
Geronimo, Cin.	133	450	59	142	.316
Montanez, Atl.	143	573	60	179	.312
Foster, Cin.	130	514	81	160	.311

RUNS—Rose, Cin., 120; Morgan, Cin., 106; Griffey, Cin., 102; Monday, Chi., 101; Schmidt, Phi., 98.

RUNS BATTED IN—Foster, Cin., 114; Morgan, Cin., 107; Schmidt, Phi., 91; Watson, Houst., 91; Luzinski, Phi., 85.

HITS—Rose, Cin., 194; Montanez, Atl., 179; Garvey, LA., 171; Griffey, Cin., 169; Buckner, LA, 166.

DOUBLES—Maddox, Phi., 35; Madlock, Chi., 34; Rose, Cin., 34; Johnstone, Phi., 33; Zisk, Pitts., 32; Simmons, St. L., 32.

TRIPLES—Geronimo, Cin., 12; Cash, Phi., 11; Parker, Pitts., 9; Tyson, St. L., 9; Griffey, Cin., 9; Davis, SD, 9.

HOME RUNS—Kingman, NY, 34; Schmidt, Phi., 33; Monday, Chi., 30; Foster, Cin., 29; Morgan, Cin., 27.

STOLEN BASES—Taveras, Pitts., 53; Morgan, Cin., 53; Brock, St. L., 52; Lopes, LA, 49; Cedeno, Houst., 48.

PITCHING (13 decisions)—Alcala, Cin., 11-3, .786, 4.62; Rhoden, LA, 11-3, .786, 2.98; Norman, Cin., 12-4, .750, 2.61; Carlton, Phi., 16-6, .727, 3.26; Demery, Pitts., 10-4, .714, 2.98; Zachry, Cin., 12-5, .706, 2.80; Koosman, NY, 19-8, .704, 2.83; Candelaria, Pitts., 14-6, .700, 3.15.

STRIKEOUTS—Seaver, NY, 209; Richard, Houst., 173; Montefusco, SF, 167; Koosman, NY, 161; P. Niekro, Atl., 151.

Floyd Winner On Birdie Putt During a Playoff

PINEHURST, N.C., Sept. 13 (UPI).—Ray Floyd sank a three-foot birdie putt to defeat Jerry McGee on the first hole of a sudden-death playoff yesterday and capture the World Open title. It was his first triumph since the Masters earlier this year.

"I told myself I was going to come here and just play four rounds of relaxed golf," said Floyd, who finished the rugged 7,007-yard Pinehurst No 2 course at 10 under par for 72 holes. "I was going to try and come back from the past two weeks and not put any pressure on myself."

Floyd, a contender for both the American Golf Classic title and the World Series of Golf $100,000 first prize in the past two weeks, was knocked out of contention both times with final rounds of 78 and 76.

He shot a par 71 yesterday to end up at 264, while McGee fired a 5-under 66 to plunge the tournament into a playoff. Rookie George Burns, who led through the first three rounds, finished third with a 73 for 275.

Floyd advanced to the playoff by sinking a 10-foot birdie putt on the 18th hole, and then recovered from a tee shot that went into the right rough on the playoff hole to drop his second shot within three feet of the pin. McGee shot par on the playoff.

LEADING FINISHERS

Ray Floyd	$40,000	69-68-76-71—274
Jerry McGee	$22,800	67-70-71-66—274
George Burns	$14,200	65-68-69-73—275
Tom Watson	$9,400	65-71-69-71—276
Rik Massengale	$7,366	69-70-72-67—278
Bob Smith	$7,366	65-71-70-72—278
Hale Irwin	$7,266	68-67-71-72—278
Bill Mallon	$5,900	70-70-72-67—279
Jim Simmons	$5,200	69-72-71-68—280
David Graham	$5,200	67-70-72-71—280
Lee Elder	$3,800	70-70-71-70—281
Charles Coody	$3,800	68-70-72-71—281
Lou Graham	$3,800	70-71-69-71—281
Gay Brewer Jr.	$3,800	66-71-73-71—281
Forrest Fezler	$3,800	66-70-72-73—281
Tom Weiskopf	$3,800	74-68-66-73—281
Wally Armstrong	$2,600	68-70-73-71—282
Gibby Gilbert	$2,600	68-72-71-71—282
Lyn Lott	$2,600	69-73-69-71—282
L. Thompson	$2,600	69-67-73-73—282
Calvin Peete	$2,600	71-67-71-73—282

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)
Detroit .... 000 101 220—6 11 0
New York .... 000 000 000—0 9 2
Fidrych (16-8) and Kimm; Ellis, Guidry (7) and Munson. L—Ellis (15-7). HR—Ogilvie (13th).

(Second Game)
Detroit .... 000 001 000—1 3 1
New York .... 200 100 00x—3 8 0
Glynn (0-1) and Wockenfuss; Figueroa (18-8) and Healy.

Oakland .... 010 005 210—9 12 1
Texas .... 001 000 221—6 11 1
Bahnsen, Fingers (7), Todd (0) and Tenace; Perry, Hargan (6), Foucault (7) and Sundberg. W—Bahnsen (8-5). L—Perry (12-14). HR—Rudi (12th).

Cleveland .... 010 100 100—3 6 1
Boston .... 015 410 00x—11 11 0
Thomas, Raich (3), Parker (6) and Ashby; Tiant (18-11) and Fisk. L—Thomas (3-3). HR—Fisk (15th), Rice (20th), Hendrick 2 (23th).

Kansas City ... 020 209 201—16 14 1
Minnesota .... 001 012 002—6 9 5
Pattin, Splittorff (8) and Stinson; Redfern, Burgmeier (6), Bane (7) and Wynegar. W—Pattin (7-12). L—Redfern (5-8). HR—Hisle (12th).

(First Game)
California ... 010 000 000 0—1 9 1
Chicago .... 010 000 000 1—2 8 0
Monge (5-6) and Etchebarren; Gossage (9-14) and Downing.

(Second Game)
California .... 001 000 000—1 9 1
Chicago .... 000 120 20x—5 11 1
Kirkwood, Scott (7) and Humphrey; Barrios (4-8) and Essian. L—Kirkwood (6-11).

Baltimore .... 000 002 001—3 6 0
Milwaukee .... 000 000 010—1 6 2
Palmer (21-12) and Dempsey; Augustine, Castro (9) and Porter. L—Augustine (8-11). HR—Jackson (25th), Scott (16th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago .... 000 000 000—0 6 0
Philadelphia .... 001 003 04x—8 13 0
Renko, Coleman (6), Schultz (8), Garman (8) and Mitterwald; Christenson, McGraw (8) and Oates. W—Christenson (12-8). L—Renko (7-9).

Montreal .... 000 001 000—1 9 1
Pittsburgh .... 100 003 20x—6 8 3
Stanhouse, Kerrigan (6), Murray (7) and Foote; Kison, Tekulve (7) and Dyer. W—Kison (13-8). L—Stanhouse (8-10).

New York .... 100 030 011—5 9 0
St. Louis .... 000 110 22x—6 9 1
Matlack, Apodaca (3) and Stearns; Rasmussen, Wallace (7), Solomon (8), Caplila (8), Walker (9) and Ferguson. W—Capilla (1-0). L—Apodaca (2-7). HR—Cruz (10th), Hernandez (6th).

(First Game, 10 innings)
Atlanta .... 100 001 000 1—3 5 1
Los Angeles .... 000 000 200 0—2 8 1
Niekro, Devine (9), Leon (10) and Correll; Rau, Lewallyn (7), Hough (8) and Paisley. W—Devine (3-5). L—Hough (11-7). HR—Wynn (16th).

(Second Game)
Atlanta .... 000 000 000—0 4 0
Los Angeles .... 100 010 00x—2 6 0
Moret, Capra (4), Torrealba (6), Leon (8) and Varney; Sutton (19-9) and Paisley. L—Moret (3-4).

(First Game)
Cincinnati .... 000 000 100—1 6 0
San Francisco... 201 000 00x—3 9 0
Norman, Borbon (7) and Bench; Barr (13-11) and Alexander. L—Norman (12-5).

(Second Game)
Cincinnati .... 010 500 020 01—9 13 3
San Francisco... 010 212 200 00—8 16 3
Alcala, Sarmiento (4), McEnaney (7), Henderson (8), Eastwick (11) and Plummer; Halicki, Caldwell (4), Hanverlo (5), Williams (8), Lavelle (8), Dresser (8), Toms (11) and Alexander. W—Henderson (2-0). L—Toms (0-1). HR—Thomasson (7th), Dreissen (7th).

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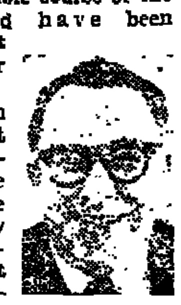
Art Buchwald

The Last American

(Art Buchwald was so disappointed he wasn't chosen as President Ford's running mate that he has decided to take a few weeks off. He left behind some of his all-time favorite columns.)

WASHINGTON—When the story of the Dominican Republic's revolution unfolds, you may hear about a great, unsung hero whose name is Sidney.

Nobody knows Sidney's last name but the whole course of the revolution would have been changed if it hadn't been for him.



Buchwald

Sidney was an American tourist visiting Santo Domingo when the fighting broke out. As you may remember, President Johnson sent in marines to protect Americans who could possibly be hurt. Unfortunately, the evacuation went off so fast that in 24 hours there wasn't an American left in the capital except Sidney.

When Sidney showed up at the pier to be taken on board ship, he was stopped by a marine colonel who said, "I'm sorry, you can't leave, sir."

"Why not?" Sidney wanted to know.

"Because we've been sent here to protect Americans and you're the only American left. If you leave, we'll have to pull out."

"Nuts to that," said Sidney. "I want to get out of here. They got a bunch of crazy people in this town."

"My orders are to keep you here, sir. We made a mistake in evacuating the Americans too fast and now we need you more than you need us."

"That's not my problem," Sidney said. "I want to go on that ship out there."

* * *

Two marine sergeants raised their guns. "It's not possible, Sidney," the colonel replied.

"If the OAS arrived and found no American here for us to protect, we would be in a very sticky position. But you'll be perfectly safe. President Johnson is sending in 10,000 more troops to protect you."

"To protect me?"

"Yes, sir. We're going to build a nine-mile perimeter around you so nobody can get near you. I assure you, nothing can go wrong."

Sidney took his bags and went back to the hotel.

The next morning he was visited by the general in charge of the paratroopers. "Are you OK, Sidney?"

"Yeah, I'm OK. But I want to go home."

"Just be patient and everything will be all right."

While the general was talking, a platoon set up a machine gun on the balcony. Two tanks were parked in front of the hotel and an anti-aircraft gun was placed on the roof.

* * *

"What's all that for?" Sidney wanted to know.

"Just to see that no one hurts you. You're very precious to us."

"Yeah, well, if I'm so precious, why don't you get me the hell out of here?"

"We will as soon as we feel it's reasonably safe. For the moment you're the only humanitarian reason for our being here."

"I don't know what's going on but all I know is I'm being held as a hostage."

"Sidney, have you ever heard of the Monroe Doctrine?"

"Yeah, I guess so."

"Well, you're part of it. Your name will go down in history books with Teddy Roosevelt and Admiral Dewey. When school teachers ask their pupils who saved the Dominican Republic from going Communist, the children are going to have to answer, 'Sidney.'"

Just then, the phone rang. The general picked it up.

"It's the President, Sidney. He wants to speak to you."

"Yes, sir, Mr. President. No, I'm just fine. I'll stay here as long as you want me to. That's nice of you to say. You're a good American, too."

Egyptian Treasures Arrive for U.S. Show

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP).—The gold mask of King Tutankhamen has been uncrated at the National Gallery of Art, one of 55 objects from his tomb in a major exhibit opening here Nov. 17.

A loan from the Egyptian government in tribute to the U.S. Bicentennial, the exhibition will be seen in six cities across the country over a period of 2 1/2 years.

Last U.S. Bastions of Racial Exclusiveness

By Paul Delaney

CHICAGO (NYT).—In suburban Washington, black-skinned members of the diplomatic corps can join the Chevy Chase Country Club but not black American residents of the area, not even the black mayor of the nation's capital.

The dark-skinned commodore of the Jamaican Yacht Club holds honorary membership in the Biscayne Bay Club, oldest social club in Miami, but the club refuses to allow local Jews and blacks as members.

The two posh private clubs are not unlike many of their counterparts across the country. A check of dozens of clubs in several metropolitan areas, including New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Atlanta and Los Angeles, found that while some changes have occurred in recent years, discrimination in some of the most prominent and exclusive clubs remains policy and practice.

"We've never had a colored member except for the honorary Jamaican commodore," said John Price, commodore of the Biscayne Club.

Nevertheless, there have been breaks in the race, religious and sex barriers—dramatic in the 1970s when compared with a decade ago. Some clubs have been forced to change by internal and external pressure. For others, the change has been a natural evolution.

Holding On

But in every area, there was a kind of desperate holding on to a way of life exclusive to older white Protestant males, as if to see who would be the last to go. Yet there was widespread belief that the barriers would fall.

Resistance in New York to admitting Jews has weakened more than for blacks, Latins and other minorities.

In this city, the Chicago Reporter, a monthly publication that investigates and documents problems of discrimination, noted last year that half of the 16 top private clubs did not admit blacks. Furthermore, blacks numbered fewer than 75 out of 16,825 club members.

The publication also showed that the overwhelming majority of women were concentrated in two clubs, the Arts Club, with 500 women, and the Lake Shore Club, with 200.

The policy of many of the clubs, particularly the oldest and most exclusive, is to resist change in the face of pressure, which includes threats to lift licenses and bring court action.

Millard West, president of Maryland's Chevy Chase Club, was asked if there were black members.

"I guess that depends on how you determine what black is," he said. "We do have provisions whereby 15 members of the diplomatic corps are given preferential treatment."

Candid Comment

Most club officials denied there was discrimination. But William Jessup, manager of the Surf Club in Surfside, Fla., just north of Miami, was candid and blunt:

"We're certainly a very gentile club, that's for sure. There are no Jews. They don't usually apply."

Mr. Jessup said he did not recall ever receiving an application from a black.

"If there were an application, I'm sure it would go through proper channels," he said. "It would be considered but we would probably feel that the individual would not fit in. He's not one of us."

James Donnelly, manager of the La-Gorce Country Club in Miami Beach, told a reporter, "We don't classify our members as Jewish, black or white." But when the reporter was given an application form, it asked for "racial ancestry of mother and father."

Interestingly, the issue of discrimination in private clubs does not have high priority among civil rights and civil liberties organizations. Officials of groups such as the Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Civil Liberties Union reported that such complaints had decreased in recent years.

Bigger Problems

The officials said that the masses of people were not affected directly by denial of access to private clubs and were more concerned with problems of the economy and other personal matters.

They said that seeking to end club discrimination was more a middle-income and upper-income fight. Also, the Jews and blacks who are turned down do not usually push the issue.

Haskell Kassler, a Boston lawyer active in civil rights, said, "With housing, school and unemployment problems, who wants to worry about country clubs?"

However, there is another aspect of growing importance. Membership in private clubs, where major business and political issues are discussed if not decided upon, takes on new significance as women and minority-group members gain access to jobs and positions previously denied them.

Furthermore, several big cities have black mayors and other black political officials, including Los Angeles, Detroit, Atlanta, Newark and Washington—officials who, because they cannot join the clubs, cannot be in on those discussions.

Step to Promotion

Richard Volpert, a lawyer and officer in the Jewish Federation of Los Angeles, explained: "Membership in clubs plays a big part in executive promotion. Membership in an exclusive club, such as the California Club or the Jonathan Club, is not essential to getting to the top of an oil company, brokerage firm or other business enterprise in Los Angeles but it helps."

Atlanta is a city where the social, business and political fabric is going through change and it is representative of the problem that discrimination in private clubs poses. Its mayor is black and its city council and school board are predominantly black. The city is regarded by many as the capital of the New South, known by its gleaming skyscrapers and modern architecture.

Amid the shining newness is the tradition of the old clubs whose racial, religious and sexual policies seem as antebellum as slavery. The Capital City Club and the Piedmont Driving Club seem out of place in the new Atlanta.

"The membership, I believe, is still what it was when the club was formed in 1883," said Charles Gowen, president of the Capital City Club and a member of one of the city's leading law firms.

He said that there were no black members and that this has not been an issue.

"We don't really have applications," he said. "Members propose persons for membership. As far as I know, there haven't been any blacks proposed."

Jim Custance, manager of the Piedmont Club, which is similar in tradition to the Capital City Club as a center for high society in Atlanta, said he knew of no blacks or Jews among the 1,000 members.

"The only time we have a membership opening is when somebody dies," he said. "They call this their home away from home. If somebody feels they want a black in their home, they can bring them here."

PEOPLE: *A Bus-Jumping Record (And Some Legs) Broke[n]*

Eddie Kidd, 16, broke Evel Knievel's record for jumping over buses on a motorcycle—and he and three other men will be out of a London hospital soon. Kidd flew safely over 13 double-decker buses (when Knievel tried a similar but smaller-scale stunt in London last year, he clipped his 12th single-decker bus and broke his pelvis) and landed perfectly on the ramp beyond the last bus. But at the bottom of the ramp he lost control, skidded on his side and smashed his motorcycle into a group of his helpers. One was flung high into the air. Three were injured, two with broken legs, and hospitalized. Kidd himself had a slight concussion.

* * *



Maria Schneider

... leaves 'Cal[igula]'

French actress Maria Schneider, a star of "Last Tango in Paris," has left the cast of "Gore Vidal's Caligula," the film's producers announced in Rome. "It's one thing to play your own part, wearing used blue jeans or flower-studded hippie-style dresses, and another to use gestures and language appropriate to the character for the theater," Italian director Tinto Brass said. Brass denied that Miss Schneider had left the $8.5-million production in a huff. "I only asked her not to cause a fuss and not to say she had left the set because I had asked her for especially erotic performances," he said. Miss Schneider was not available for comment. About two years ago, she withdrew abruptly from the production of "Novecento," the most recent film of "Last Tango" director Bernardo Bertolucci.

... told reporters Saturday ... doorstep of her home in ... "It is really a very privat[e] ... ter. Possibly some people think that it is somethi[ng] ... public ought to know abo[ut] ... I'm not making any com[ment] ... nor will I make any obser[vation] ... on what the newspape[rs] ... saying."

* * *

Actress Rita Hayworth is suing her former business manager and lawyer, Jack Ostrow, for more than $1 million for allegedly leading her into a series of bad business dealings. Miss Hayworth said in the suit filed in Los Angeles Superior Court that on Ostrow's advice she had signed a series of promissory notes and purchased securities through a company called California Certificates Fund, Inc. The suit claims that Ostrow failed to tell her that he was president of the company, that his brother held three other offices in the firm or that the company had no tangible assets.

* * *

Though the British press keeps predicting marriage for Prince Charles and Davina Sheffield, Buckingham Palace refuses comment (the prince is away on naval duty) and Miss Sheffield ...

* * *

A rabbi in Miami has ra[llied to] the defense of chicken [soup,] whose reputation as a c[ure for] the common cold was cha[llenged] by a team of doctors. "It's soul food," Rabbi Joel G... Temple Emmanu-El said. "[Chick]en soup is a state of mi[nd] ... simple, it's clear, it looks h[...]" A physicians' report for th[e] Food and Drug Adminis[tration] last week said that no [sub]stance, including chicken, will cure a cold.

* * *

Songwriter Burt Bachara[ch and] his wife, actress Angie Dic[kinson,] have agreed on a trial sep[aration,] their agent said in Los A[ngeles.] The agent said that the [couple] had been unable to spend [much] time together because of show-business schedules. [There] are no plans for a divorce [at the] moment, he said. The[y were] married in 1965 and have [a ...]year-old daughter.

* * *

Comedian Jerry Lewis ha[s been] honored by the U.S. Sen[ate with] a resolution of appreciati[on for] his contributions to the [fight] against muscular dystroph[y. Sen.] John Pastore, D-R.I., offe[red the] resolution Friday.

—SAMUEL JUST[...]

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